The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,775. New Series.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
——— including postage	,,	72 0
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As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs.	4 0
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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DYSON—April 26th, at Mount Ætna, Mazagon, the wife of Mr. S. W. Dyson, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

WILSON—April 25th, at the European General Hospital, Hans Wilson, seaman of the ship *Marriotta*, aged 30 years.

WOOLCOCK—April 26th, at the European General Hospital, Thomas Woolcock, late seaman of the ship *Polly*, aged 26 years.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.

HERBERT—DaCOSTA—At St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, on the 14th April, by the Rev. J. C. Herdman, Mr. Joseph Harris Herbert, to Barbara, eldest daughter of the late Lewis DaCosta, Esq.

TURNER—BURNE—At the Cathedral, on the 13th April, by the Rev. A. B. Syer, assisted by the Revd. F. O. Mayne, Colonel Frank Turner, C.B., Royal Artillery, to Marianne Therese, daughter of the late R. L. Burne, Esq.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

GODDARD—At Bangalore, on the 19th April, the wife of Captain Goddard, R. E., of a son.

WHITTON—At Bangalore, on the 15th April, the wife of Dr. Whitton, Residency Surgeon at Travancore, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid A. 1 Aberdeen owned ship ROWENA, Captain George Bilton, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch.

For rates of freight apply to

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for Captain Bilton.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
(WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.)

MESSRS. DUNBAR'S favourite Passenger Ship SALAMANCA, 861 Tons Register, G. N. Livesay, Commander, has one large after Cabin disengaged. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain Livesay on board, or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 18th April 1864.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE superior fast-sailing Ship OCTAVIA, A 1 13 years, 951 Tons Register, J. Hanson, Commander, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged will meet with quick despatch; this favourite Ship has very superior accommodation for passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain Britton on board, or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 18th April 1864.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.
(WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.)

THE EDWIN FOX, A 1 835 Tons, Mclean, Commander, will sail this month, has superior accommodation for Passengers, and requires a few Tons of Freight. For Freight and Passage apply to

BLACKWELL & Co., Agents for the Captain.

FOR BATAVIA.

THE Dutch Barque ALMONDE, 556 Tons, Captain Surie, will sail for the above Port in a few days. For Freight or Passage apply to

Forbes Street, Fort. HAJEE ZAINAL ABADIN.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship SALSETTE, 1,491 Tons and (400 H. P.,) Captain H. W. King, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on FRIDAY, the 29th April, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Tuesday the 26th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 19th April, 1864.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 2 P. M. on Tuesday, the 26th inst.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to notice the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO PORINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship ORISSA, 1,646 Tons and (300 H. P.,) Captain A. Parish, will be despatched for the above ports on FRIDAY, the 29th April, at 9 A.M., from the Apollo Bunder, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Tuesday, the 26th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium not in the ship on the 26th instant.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 19th April, 1864.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of Saturday.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 tons, 140 H. P., Captain Cottier, will be despatched to Kurrachee, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST AND MADRAS.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steamer EUPHRATES, 900 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain Day, will be despatched to the Malabar Coast, on 2nd May, at noon, with Cargo and Passengers, calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, and Cochin, returning by the same route in twelve days time leaving Cochin on 6th May.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Goods and Passengers can be conveyed to Madras *viâ* Beypore by this opportunity.

The Steam Ship *Indus*, 1100 tons, 250 H. P., Captain Gaese, will be despatched for the Malabar Coast, Madras and Calcutta, on 15th May at noon.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Thursday.... 5th May.....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.
Friday.... 29th May.....MAHARAJ..... at 6 P. M.
Wednesday.. 8th June.....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Wednesday. 10th May.....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Thursday.... 26th May.....MAHARAJ..... at 5 P. M.
Wednesday. 15th June.....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

Friday.....29th April...TELEGRAPH ..... at 2 P. M.
Tuesday.... 3rd May...MAHARAJ ..... at 5 P. M.
Friday..... 6th ,, TELEGRAPH ..... at 2 P. M.
Tuesday.... 10th ,, MAHARAJ ..... at 2 P. M.
Friday..... 13th ,, TELEGRAPH ..... at 4 P. M.
Tuesday.... 17th ,, JOHNSTON CASTLE.. at 6 P. M.
Friday..... 20th ,, TELEGRAPH ..... at 6 P. M.
Tuesday.... 24th ,, JOHNSTON CASTLE.. at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Friday.....29th April...JOHNSTON CASTLE.. at 5 P. M.
Tuesday.... 3rd May...TELEGRAPH ..... at 8 A. M.
Friday..... 6th ,, MAHARAJ ..... at 11 A. M.
Tuesday.... 10th ,, TELEGRAPH ..... at 2 P. M.
Friday..... 13th ,, MAHARAJ ..... at 5 P. M.
Tuesday.... 17th ,, TELEGRAPH ..... at 8 P. M.
Friday..... 20th ,, JOHNSTON CASTLE.. at 10 A. M.
Tuesday.... 24th ,, TELEGRAPH ..... at 1 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th March 1864.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 tons, 140 H.P., Captain Cottier, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf on 12th May, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO SURAT, AND BHOWNUGGUR *(Touching at Goga.)*
(IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFERED.)

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, Thos. Ellis, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 28th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VanWullen, Commander, will leave for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at noon.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Screw Steamer PHLOX, W. Moylan, Commander, will start for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 10 A. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Javerchund Aymaram.

Bombay, 26th April 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Shannon*, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 23rd April 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *South*, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 23rd April 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per Ship FLEUR DE LIS, D. Taylor, master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, the same will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain Taylor will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's dock.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owner.
Bombay, 16th April 1864.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Barque *Ann*, Captain Barker, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats without delay for their Cargo, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the Consignees.

Captain Barker will not be responsible for the condition of Packages after they leave the ship's dock.

Captain BARKER, Barque *Ann*.

NOTICE.—WANTED CONSIGNEES of the undermentioned marks on board the SULTANA, all which packages, or any portion thereof not claimed by noon will be landed at their owners risk and expense and placed in the Custom-house godown:—

P	JA	RS	HEF
B	C	S R & Co.	S B
9253	24	H L G	HCRL
B W & Co.	D	HAC	TRF
EWS		C S & Co.	

LYON BROTHERS & Co.,
Agents for Owners of the *Sultana*.
Bombay, 20th April 1864.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per MONARCHY, from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain in any Boats that may come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain A. Day will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after they have once left the Ship's deck.

All landing orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading to be sent to us to be countersigned.

MAHOMED, PEREIRA & Co.,
Agents for the Captain.

WANTED.—AN ENGINE-DRIVER. Apply to C. B. Ker, Esq., Egutpoora, enclosing Testimonials.

WANTED.—An Assistant GODOWN-KEEPER of experience, who has also some knowledge of Produce. Written applications to be sent to.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

WANTED AN APPOINTMENT with a Firm or Company in Bombay, by a Gentleman who has first class testimonials, has had considerable mercantile experience, and can offer good references in Bombay. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," at the *Bombay Gazette*.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.—A highly respectable female, proceeding to England by the last Mail in April, or first Mail in May, is desirous of accompanying a lady on the voyage. The highest reference can be given both as to competency and character. Apply to the Manager of this journal.

NOTICE.—Mr. J. S. ELMORE is authorized to sign for our Firm per procuration until further notice.

HUNT & Co.,
Merchants and General Agents.
Bombay, 15th April 1864.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned have this day removed to No. 17 Church Street, opposite the Bank of India.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.
V. RAMCHUNDER & Co.
Bombay, 18th April 1864.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The public are informed that in consequence of the receipt of the Overland Mails in Bags instead of as heretofore in Boxes, a considerable number of Newspapers and Books have been found to be without covers and without addresses and are in consequence insusceptible of delivery.

A list of these has been kept in the Bombay Post Office where every facility will be afforded to persons who have not received expected periodicals or Books from England to recover missing Property.

E. IMPEY, Post Master General.
Bombay, Post Master General's Office, April, 1864.

TO CAPITALISTS AND LANDOWNERS.—Gentlemen owning land at Byculla or Tardeo, and prepared to build, are requested to address "Centaur," care of the Manager, who wishes to lease for a term of years certain premises which he desires to have built for him. The buildings will be of an inexpensive kind, and a good rent will be given.

22nd March 1864.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL £2,000,000 IN 100,000 SHARES.
Solicitor in Bombay.—W. H. Crawford, Esq.
Agents in London.—Messrs. Remington & Co.

The Agents in Bombay give notice that they are authorized to treat with persons requiring Loans on the security of Land or Household Property.

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.
Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited.)
Bombay, 30th March 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.

For (3) three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.

From Bombay to Singapore.

For (8) eight time-expired Convicts.

From Bombay to the Andamans.

For (53) Fifty-three Native Convicts.

By order,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 22nd April 1864.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)
તીનાવેલી પ્રેસ કંપનીની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 12, Meadow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)
વેસ્ટરન ઇનડીઆ શીપ કંપનીની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Managers and Treasurers.
No. 12, Meadow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

PRIZE ESSAY.—Rs. 1,500. In a Goozeratee Poetical Work entitled the "Gunjmanah," written by a Parsee gentleman generally known by the name of "Munsookh," and published in the year 1863. There is at the end of it an Essay under the head of "Prince Albert," the whole of which Essay if translated into the English language a reward of Rs. 1,500 would be given, the conditions whereof are as follows:—

1. The said translation should be made either in Blank Verse or in Prose, but the translator while adhering to the original sentiments of the Author, should try to make a good idiomatic translation into English.

2. The said translation should be prepared and sent to the undersigned at the *Dnyfter Asidoora* Press, at Bombay, on or before the 15th day of October 1864.

3. A Committee will be appointed for examining the said Translation and the best Translation shall secure the prize. No reasons would be assigned for the rejection of any of the said Translations.

4. All rights, claims of the Translator would be deemed forfeited, after his receiving the prize, and it would be in all respects the property of the party who pays the prize.

5. For further particulars relating to this Translation we refer to the Advertisements published in the *East Gofter* and other Vernacular journals of this month.

BYRAMJEE FURDOONJEE & Co.
Bombay, 23rd April 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MR. HENRY HUBBARD is admitted a Partner in our Firm.

Hongkong, 22nd February 1864. DENT & Co.

VERY COMFORTABLE QUARTERS for one or more Gentlemen, at No. 12 Bungalow, Gilder Street, near the B. B. and C. I. Railway Station, Tardeo.

NOTICE.—All Claims against the *Edwin Fox*, Maclean, Commander, are requested to be sent in on or before WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, as the Ship will proceed to sea on the 29th or 30th.

BLACKWELL & Co., Agents for Captain Maclean.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Contractors desirous of executing repairs to the Building in the occupation of the High Court, are requested to apply at the Office of the undersigned on the premises of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., on or before the 1st of May.

SCOTT & McCLELLAND.
25th April 1864.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warree Bunder.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Branch of this Bank will be opened in Calcutta on 1st May proxime, under the charge of Mr. J. M. Alexander.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to:—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Barteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

☞ Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required. J. WILLIAMS,
5, Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Master R.N. & I.N.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)
ધી ઓરીએનટલ શીપઓનીંગ એશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)
ધી ઓરિયંટલ શિપઓનીંગ આસોશિયેશન લિમિટેડ.

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 1st of April next, after which date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over-due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

S. P. FRAMJEE, Secretary and Treasurer,
Association's Office No. 31, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 25th February 1864.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY OF KURRACHEE (LIMITED.)—PRINTING HOUSE TO BE ERECTED AT KURRACHEE.—TENDERS are invited for the erection of a Press House with Engine and Boiler House, Fence and Entrance Lodge in the Seri Quarter, Kurrachee.

Forms of tender, conditions of contract, specification, and schedules of prices, can be obtained on application to Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co., the Agents to the Company at Kurrachee, or to the undersigned.

Drawings and abstracts of quantities may be seen at the Office of the Agent at Kurrachee from the 1st to the 10th April, and at the Office of the undersigned from the 14th to the 30th April.

Tenders to be lodged with the Agents at Kurrachee on or before the 25th April or with the undersigned on or before the 1st May 1864.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 30th March 1864.

NOTICE, SECOND ISSUE.—As the Deed of Accession to the Company's Deed of Settlement must be despatched to London by the last mail in May all those Shareholders who have not already signed it, are requested to call at the Bank and do so at their earliest convenience. Only those allottees who have signed the Deed can be recognized as Shareholders.

H. J. MARSDEN,
Acting Agent.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.
Bombay, 19th April 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FINAL CALL of Rupees one hundred per Share on the Second Issue of Shares is made payable on the first day of June 1864, after which date Interest will be charged upon the unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Directors,
EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 21st April 1864.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—PERSONS desirous of tendering for the construction of the Hospital and Factory Buildings, about to be erected near the Village of Kirkee, may see the Plans and Schedules of quantities at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee, where Tenders will be received on or before the 5th May 1864.

A. LIMESSURIER, Lieutenant, R. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee.

NOTICE.—LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION to the Estate and Effects of the late Robert Sinclair Sutherland, of the Indian Army, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel in the Honorable East India Company's Service, and late of No. 14, Blacket Place, Edinburgh, having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to Francis Frederick Liddersdale, Esquire, a Partner in the Firm of Remington and Company. All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estate, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up such property forthwith to us.

Bombay, 21st April 1864. REMINGTON & Co.

PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—SECOND CALL OF Rs. 500 PER SHARE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Shareholders in this Company are required to pay a Second Call of Rupees five hundred (500) per Share into the Office of the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, the 30th instant, failing which, interest will be charged on all such unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

LECKIE & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 7th April 1864.

GRAND CONCERT
BY
SIGNORA GEMA ONORATI CAGLIE,
ON
THURSDAY EVENING, THE 5TH MAY,
IN THE
TOWN HALL,
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

By kind permission of Major Roberts the Band of H. M.'s 28th Regt. will be in attendance.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Ouverture, Zampa, by the band of 28th Slashers.	*Herold.*
Elegie, violin solo, by Herr Schmuck	*Ernst.*
Grande Romanza e Valse, by Signora Gema Onorati Caglie	*Vensani.*
Caprice, Le Trencoto, violin solo, by Herr Schmuck	*De Beriot.*
Selections, Crown of Diamonds, band of 28th Slashers	*Auber.*

II.

Valse, Chant. du Ciel, band of 28th Slashers ...	*Strauss.*
Cavatina Il Trovatore, by Signora Gema Onorati Caglie	*Verdi.*
Carnevale di Venice, violin solo, by Herr Schmuck	*Ernst.*
Polacca di Puritani, by Signora Onorati Caglie.	*Bellini.*
Aria, Don Papiro, band of 28th Slashers.	

Concert to commence at 9 o'clock precisely.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION.
Reserved Seats..... Rs. 10 | Unreserved Seats..... Rs. 5

Tickets to be had at the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India* Offices.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY.
(SATURDAY, 30TH APRIL, 1864.)

ON the above date, at 12 o'clock, Mr. FAULCONER will submit to Public Auction on the premises,

A newly-built Bungalow, situated in the Conductors' Lines, with Outhouses.

The House is pleasantly situated, and surrounded by a good compound.

The Wood is of the best teak.

The Masonry of Stone and Chunam.

Plastering of Chunam.

A very small outlay is required to completely finish the whole Buildings.

TERMS OF SALE.

25 per cent. deposit at the time of purchase. The remainder fifteen days from day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY.
(WEDNESDAY, 11TH MAY, 1864.)
Commencing at 1 *o'clock.*

On the above date, Mr. FAULCONER, will sell (by order of the Committee of Adjustment of the Estate of the late Mr. Deputy Commissary T. B. Edwards), the eligible property and valuable site, situated on the Ghareepoorie Road, facing the Bund, comprising North frontage 236 feet, East side 280 feet, West side 192 feet, South side 234 feet of Compound, with a large well planned Bungalow, Out-houses, and Garden (partly finished.)

The Buildings are thoroughly pucka.

This affords an excellent opportunity for parties requiring a good house well situated.

TERMS OF SALE.

10 per cent. deposit to be made at the time of purchase. The remainder fifteen days from date of sale.

H. V. FAULCONER.

NOTICES.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Caubridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, and which has carried on the business of Shopkeepers, Auctioneers, and General Agents at Poona, Secunderabad, and Bombay, under the style of Hunt, Monnet & Co., has this day been dissolved.

All the existing liabilities of the firm will be discharged, and all the Outstandings of the Firm received by the undersigned James Hunt.—Dated this 13th day of April 1864.

J. HUNT.
G. MONNET.

પચ્ચર અતરેથી આપવામાં આવેચકે નીચે થ હી કરનારાઓ પુણા શ્રીકંદરાપાદ અને બુબઇ મ ધે હનત મોનેજનો નામથી દુકાનદારીનો ધીનાજી કરનારાઓના અને જેનરલ આદતીઆઓનો જે ધંધો ચલાવતા હતા તેઓ આજ દીને જુદા પડીઆ છે.

એ પેહેડીનુ હાલમાં જે કાંઇ દેવુછે તે નીચે થ હી કરનારો મી० જે બ્રા હનત આપશે તેનજ થશ ભી હુનરાંણી જશુલ કરશે.

જે० હનત અને
ઈ ગ્રોનેત.
બુંબઇની તા० ૧૩ મી અપરેલ ૧૮૬૪.

BENSON'S WATCHES AND CLOCKS, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Opinions of the London Press upon Benson's Great Clock, and Watches in the Exhibition, 1862.

"As a sample of English clock-work on a large scale, the works of this are probably the finest finished that have ever been seen in this country. No Chronometer could be fitted with more perfect or carefully-adjusted mechanism." —*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of ingenuity."—*Telegraph*, March 31, 1862.

"A more splendid and exquisitely finished piece of mechanism we have never seen."—*Standard*, June 17, 1862.

"Some of them are of great beauty; and if the English watch-trade only follow up with the same spirit and success this first attempt to compete with foreigners in decorative watches, there seems to be no reason why we should not get the trade entirely into our own hands."—*Times*, June 28, 1862.

"Ranged around the base of the clock were the Watches which Mr. Benson exhibited, and which have been universally admired for the beauty and elegance of the designs engraved upon them. The movements are of the finest quality which the art horology is at present capable of producing. The clock and watches were objects of great attraction, and well repaid the trouble of an inspection." —*Illustrated London News*, November 8, 1862.

"Adapted for every class, climate, and country, wholesale and retail, Chronometer, Duplex, Lever, Horizontal, Vertical, Repeating, Centre Seconds, Keyless, Astronomical, Reversible, and Chronograph, from 200 guineas to 3 guineas. Clocks.—Drawing Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Library, Hall, Staircase, Bracket, Carriage, Chime, Musical, Astronomical, Church, Turret, Stable, Railway, Post-Office, Shop, Warehouse, Office, or Counting-house, from 1,000 guineas to £1 1s. each.

Benson's London Made Watches.	Gold Cases.		Silver Cases.	
	Open Face.	Hunters.	Open Face.	Hunters.
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Patent Lever, jewelled	12 12	15 15	5 5	6 6
Do. do. 4 jewels	16 16	19 19	7 10	8 10
Do. do. finely-finished, 6 jewels	19 19	23 0	8 10	9 10
Do. do. extra, 8 jewels	24 0	27 0	9 10	10 10
3 Plate Lever, jewelled	15 15	18 18	9 0	10 10
Do. do. 6 jewels	19 19	23 0	10 10	11 11
Do. do. 8 jewels	24 0	27 0	12 12	13 13
Do. do. extra 10 jewels	28 0	32 0	17 17	18 18
Do. do. do.	32 0	36 0	21 0	23 0

BENSON'S INDIAN WATCH.—A first class London made Lever Compensation-balance, adjusted for hot climates and Silver Cases, Open Face.....£11 11 0 Hunters.....£12 12 0
Gold Cases, Open Face....£25 0 0 Hunters....£30 0 0

FOREIGN WATCHES WARRANTED—Silver Cases, at £2 2s., £2 12s., £3 3s., £3 6s. each.

Ditto—Gold Cases, £5 5s., £7 7s., £9 9s., £12 12s.

BENSON'S ILLUSTRATED WATCH PAMPHLET, Which can be obtained at the office of this paper, or will be sent Post free for Six Stamps, contains a short History of Watchmaking, with description and prices of every kind of Watch now made, and from which merchants and others can select and have their orders executed safely by post to India, the Colonies, or any part of the world.

Post-Office Orders, Bankers' Drafts, or Bills upon London House must be made payable and Address to

James W. Benson, Watch & Clock Manufactory, 33 & 34, Ludgate Hill, London.—Established 1749.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—The fine Bombay Teak built Frigate Ship HEREFORDSHIRE, 1,354 tons register, now classed * Æ 1 in red, at Lloyds; well found and in good order.

Inspection by intending purchasers is invited. Apply to 20th April 1864. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

CARRIAGE.—A SOCIABLE close or open at pleasure, modern stylish and comfortable, by Laurie and Marner. To be sold cheap: owner having proceeded to Europe. May be seen at Messrs. DOSABHOY EDULJEE'S No. 19, Medow Street.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—CORRUGATED SHEET IRON, suitable for Roofing. A quantity of ITALIAN ZINC No. 15.

29th January 1864. HEYCOCK & Co.

FOR SALE, a small HOUSE with Garden, in Girgaum Back Road.

Three HOUSES with extra land in Byculla.—Apply to BRIGGS & Co.

Apollo Street, 11th April 1864.

MESSRS. BLACKWELL have on sale at their Godowns, 2, Dean Lane, Corrugated Iron, Lead Piping and Felt Roofing, Cable Chain and Shackles.

Bryant and May's special Safety Matches.

A few Terry's Rifles and Adam's Revolvers.

A few cases of Mumm's well known Sparkling Wines.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler and Co. London:—

Champegne, in case containing 1 doz. each.			
Mosselle,	do.	do.	1 ,,
Sherry,	do.	do.	3 ,,
Claret,	do.	do.	2 ,,
Eau de Cologne, in Bottles			1 ,,

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—

Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing 3 doz. each.			
Sherry,	do.	do.	3 ,,
Brandy,	do.	do.	1 ,,
Old Tom,	do.	do.	1 ,,
Whiskey,	do.	do.	1 ,,

W. NICOL & Co.

PONDICHERY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS OF SIZES.—TREACHER & CO., (Limited,) are in receipt of a batch of Cigars and Cheroots, sizes Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

LOYSELS' HYDROSTATIC COFFEE and TEA URNS, in block, tin and copper bronze of sizes. The neatest and most economical Coffee Urn in use.

Nursery Lamps, complete with Congee-pot, &c.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTE DEVISITE PORTRAITS.—A fresh arrival of elegantly mounted and beautifully bound Albums from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50.

Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and distinguished persons of all nations; also large Poetry Albums, Scrap Books and Portfolios, Stereoscopic Company's Exhibition Stereoscopic Slides in great variety, and Stereoscopes.

Exhibition Photographs (large size.)

A large collection of Views Cartede Visite size (the largest collection in Bombay.

TREACAER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

SOUPS, &c., in 1 lb. tins by D. HOGARTH & Co.

Vegetable	Giblit	At Rs. 1 ea. or Rs. 11 per doz.	At Rs. 1 ea. or 11 per doz.
Hare	Poachers		
Rabbit	Venison		
Mock Turtle	Oysters		
Mulligatawny	Soup and Bouilli		
Green Peas	Pea and Gravy		
Ox Tail	Vermicelli		
Salmon	Mutton Broth		
Scotch Potch			
Kidney	Gravie	At Rs. 1-8 each.	
Veal	Partridge		
Chic

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET.—Several Rooms in the Fort, suitable for Offices and Godowns. Apply at No. 9, Military Square.

WANTED.—PERSONS with good Tenor and Bass Voices, possessing sufficient knowledge of Music for the Cathedral Choir. Salary Rs. 50 to Rs. 80 a month. Applications to be addressed to the Senior Chaplain, the Rev. W. K. FLETCHER.

STRAYED.—On Sunday last, from the "Rock," two Hounds, one a large Brown and White Scotch Deer Hound, answering to the name of ("Bob"); the other a Brindled Kangaroo Hound, answers to the name of ("Lupe"). Any one bringing either or both of the above to T. BLACK, Esq., will be rewarded.
26th April 1864.

HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—I hereby give notice, that at the General Sessions of the Peace to be held in the Durbar Room in the Town Hall on Friday next, the 29th day of April, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, two Municipal Commissioners will be elected to supply until the next triennial election, of the vacancies occasioned by the resignations of the late Major Cautie and J. P. Hutchinson, Esq.
C. E. STANGER LEATHES, Clerk of the Peace.
Bombay, Town Hall, 26th April.

SPECIAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE.—I hereby given notice, that a Special Sessions of the Peace will be held in the Durbar Room in the Town Hall on MONDAY, the 2nd day of May next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the Resolutions proposed by the Committee appointed by the Worshipful Bench to enquire into the organization of the Municipal Commission and its relation to the Bench of Justices will be laid before the Worshipful Bench.
C. E. STANGER LEATHES, Clerk of the Peace.
Bombay, Town Hall, 26th April 1864.

To be published on the 1st May.

"THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE"; designed chiefly for Students of Indian Medical Colleges. By JOHN PEAT, M.D., F.R.C.P., Principal and Professor of Medicine, Grant Medical College, &c. &c. Price Rs. 9, by book post, Rs. 8 6 annas.
THACKER, VINING & Co., Bombay.

THE BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Share Certificates of this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.
FULJHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.
No. 7, Ransport Row, Bombay, 27th April 1864.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Strongbow*, COOKBIE, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.
Captain COOKBIE will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.
FLETCHER, STEUART & Co.,
Bombay, 25th April 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that under and by Virtue of the Power of Sale vested in THUCKER DAMOTHER LUCKMIDASS, by a certain Mortgage Indenture and further charge bearing date respectively, the 16th of March and 12th of September 1863, will be sold by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 9th day of May next, on account of DADABHOY NOWROJEE BENGALEE, the Mortgagor, all that piece or parcel of Land or Oart, with the Messuage, Tenements, Erections, Dwelling Houses, Stable, and Outhouses, situate at Chirney Oart or Girgaum. For particulars and conditions of Sale apply to the undersigned, the Solicitors for the Mortgagee, four days previously to the date of SALE OF LAND AND HORSE.
Bombay Green, 26th April 1864.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—CONTRACT FOR COVERED COTTON WAGGONS.—The Directors are prepared to receive Tenders for the construction of 200 Covered Cotton Waggons, the Company supplying the Iron Work.
Persons tendering must specify the price per Waggon for delivery either at Bombay, Egutpoora, or Nassick.
Specifications and Forms of Tender (on which only Tenders will be received) can be obtained, and the Drawing and Pattern Waggon can be seen on application at the Office of the Locomotive Superintendent at the Railway Works, Byculla, on and after Monday next, the 2nd May.
Tenders sealed up and marked "Tender for Covered Cotton Waggon," must be lodged at this Office by noon of TUESDAY the 17th May.
The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
By order,
W. R. HOARE, Secretary.
Secretary's Office, Byculla, 25th April 1864.

ACARD.—Both of our Distributing Sepoys having left our employment without notice, and having therefore no means of forwarding the Papers, &c., arrived by the Mail from Europe *Benares*, it will be considered a favour if all our Constituents residing outside the Town will send for them for this once; before the arrival of next Mail we will be timely be able to teach other Sepoys where to deliver Papers, &c. as heretofore.

WANTED.—Four Sepoys who are able to read and write any language. Salary Rs. 9 per month. None need apply who cannot produce a certificate from their last employer as to character, &c.
24, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Salsette*, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 29th April 1864, at 7 o'clock A.M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the amount fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M.
Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Ordus*, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 28th April 1864, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th.
Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

CALENDAR—APRIL—MAY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, Friday	29th.....	9h. 26m. A.M.
New Moon, Friday	6th.....	5h. 3m. A.M.
First Quarter, Friday	13th.....	11h. 12m. P.M.
Full Moon, Saturday	21st.....	9h. 14m. P.M.
Last Quarter, Saturday	28th.....	2h. 12m. P.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Moon	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Wed.	27	Uranus sets at 10.46.	5 35	6 20	2 9	2 35	
Thur.	28	Neptune rises 3.53.	5 35	6 20	3 4	3 36	
Fri.	29	Neptune sets at 3.37.	5 34	6 20	4 11	4 51	
Sat.	30	Mercury rises 5.31.	5 34	6 20	5 32	6 11	
Sun.	1	Rogation Sunday.	5 33	6 21	6 48	7 23	
Mon.	2	Daybreak at 4h.14.	5 33	6 21	7 55	8 23	
Tues.	3	Invention of Cross.	5 32	6 21	8 50	9 15	

Time—9h. 00m. 14.7. 28rd April 1864.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	April 6	KURRACHEE	April 16
AGRA	April 14	LAHORE	April 15
ALLAHABAD	April 16	LONDON	April 4
AUSTRALIA	Feb. 26	MAURITIUS	Mar. 3
ALEXANDRIA	April 2	MADRAS	April 20
BENGASHEE	April 10	MALTA	Mar. 10
CALCUTTA	April 18	MEERUT	April 19
CAPE	Mar. 5	OUDH	April 20
CEYLON	Mar. 28	PUNJAUB	April 12
COCHIN	April 9	PENANG	April 11
DELHI	Mar. 21	RANGOON	Mar. 8
FRANCE	Mar. 29	SUEZ	Apr. 14
HONGKONG	April 1	SINGAPORE	April 9

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ANTI-HUMBUG.—Too personal and malicious for publication.
OLD SCHOOL.—Declined, with thanks.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1864.

YE who wonder at the fortunes which have been made in cotton, and who envy the splendid retirement of those who, three years ago, were barely able to provide themselves with the necessaries of life, listen to the story of the Commercial Bank of India. The name of that Bank is a household word among us. Notwithstanding the rise and prosperity of other similar institutions, it has always been regarded as the one peculiarly our own. It is, we believe, the oldest of those Exchange Banks which, originating in Bombay, have by the energy, intelligence, and enterprise of their management, been the main instrument in developing the trade of the East, and which, if we may judge from the brilliant results of their operations, bid fair to darken the glory of those famous institutions, the Joint Stock Banks of London. The Commercial Bank was established on the 1st October 1845, under the auspices of John Smith, William Graham, and other merchants whose names are ever remembered with respect. Subsequently its affairs were administered by old David Macculloch, in whose time the Reserve Fund of some five or six lacs was swept away to pay the losses incurred in certain transactions in Government paper. Yet, whilst the Bank was in his hands, the Shareholders had that feeling of security which, whatever his peculiarities were, resulted from a belief that he was an honest man, and that he would fiercely denounce and instantly expose any attempt to deprive them by fraud or cunning of their just rights. Then came John Campbell, and other honoured names of a generation which has passed away. During all those years the proceedings of the Bank were familiar to every one. Its measures were discussed by the community, not, it is true, with that closeness of argument with which men are accustomed to test the soundness of views, but with those feelings of kindly approbation or endurance which spring from a close attachment. In 1862 the Bank sustained another loss of five lacs by the Hongkong Opium Frauds: to this loss the shareholders meekly submitted, content to deprive themselves of dividends until it was liquidated. But a suspicion had taken root that the working of the Bank was defective, for it was felt that the dividends paid were not proportioned to the great risks of Exchange Banking, and were much below the dividends paid by other similar institutions. That that suspicion was well founded we need only refer for confirmation to the Profit and Loss account for the year 1863, and compare it with the results of the working of other Exchange Banks for the same period. The net profit of the Commercial Bank for the year 1863 is Rs. 10,20,185-8-4, equal to a fraction over 20 per cent. on its paid-up Capital. Now it is well known that the Mercantile Bank earned during the year 1863 about 40 per cent. on its paid-up Capital; and we believe that the Chartered, Agra, and Oriental Banks will show results very nearly as good. We mention these circumstances to show that the Shareholders who had stuck to the Bank in its days of difficulty, and who were now determined upon applying for a Royal Charter of Incorporation, were surely fully entitled to the benefits which might arise from the augmentation of the Capital of the Bank or from its reconstitution as a Chartered Company, instead of those benefits finding their way into the pockets of a few individuals in London styling themselves the "Promoters of the Chartered Company."

To help them in obtaining the Charter, the Directors requested certain gentlemen in London to act as "Promoters of the Chartered Company;" and they proposed that the Capital of that Company should consist of one million pounds, divided into 40,000 Shares of £25 each. To these proceedings the Shareholders assented at their meeting held on the 29th July 1863. The paid-up Capital of the Commercial Bank, which then consisted of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, was divided into 20,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each, and augmented by the issue to the Shareholders of 10,000 new Shares of Rs. 250 each at par. The manner in which it is intended to dispose of the remaining 10,000 new Shares, to the benefits of which men of ordinary capacity would have supposed that the Bank or its proprietary only could be entatled, is one of those grand conceptions which, if regarded from the magnitude of the sums involved, distinguish men of genius from the vulgar rabble. The Shareholders were informed at their meeting on the 21st instant, that these 10,000 Shares had been sent to England to be allotted to such persons and at such premimms or otherwise as the Promoters of the Chartered Company may think fit. The extent of the wrong thus inflicted on the Bank for the benefit of those fortunate people the Promoters and their friends cannot have been understood by the Shareholders, for it appears that the proposition was read in the Directors' Report, at the meeting of the Company held on the 29th July 1863, and was not then objected to. The price of the old Shares (with one new Share at par) is to-day 120 per cent. premium, equal, when the old Shares are divided, and the new Shares assimilated with the old as ordinary Shares of the Bank, to 80 per cent. premium. Now, if the 10,000 new Shares which it is intended to allot in England were offered to the Shareholders at 80 per cent. premium, we venture to assert that they would all be eagerly bought up. Ten thousand Shares of Rs. 250 each, issued at 80 per cent. premium, would yield a profit of £200,000, and, if this sum were added to the Reserve Fund already accumulated out of profits up to 31st December last, viz., £73,289, the result would be a total Reserve Fund of £273,289, a sum large enough to place the Commercial Bank in a position superior, in proportion to the amount of its capital, to that of any other Indian Exchange Bank. Here then was an opportunity at last offered by Fortune to compensate the Shareholders for the losses of former years, and to raise to undisputed eminence the reputation of a Bank which previously had never been able to boast that its management was as successful, or that its dividends were as large, as those of other Banks. But prosperity seems to have turned the heads of the Directors. They first of all induced the Shareholders at last Thursday's meeting to pass what we believe to be a quite illegal resolution for presenting Mr. Angus, the Manager of the Bank, with £5,000; and then obtained confirmation of their scandalous proposition for assigning the 10,000 shares, or in other words making a free gift of £200,000 which in all justice belongs to the Shareholders of the Bank, to the Promoters of the Charter in London. The Promoters must be less scrupulous men than we take them to be, and must have less regard for the fair fame of the Bank with which they are connected than befits honourable men, if they can consent to mark the transfer of the Head Office from Bombay to London, and the opening out of a more extended field of operations, by so questionable an act as the acceptance of this fatal gift. The men who get testimonials in Bombay are not usually men who deserve well of their fellow citizens; we should be glad to believe that Mr. Angus is an exception to this rule; but, if he gave his sanction to this misappropriation of so large a proportion of the property of the Bank, his conduct merits the severest censure instead of the praise and profit with which it has been rewarded.

THE new Crusade has begun. With Sir Charles Trevelyan as their herald, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Mr. Kennelly, and Mr. Murdoch as their leaders, and the *Times of India* as their *vates sacer*, the Missionaries have opened a campaign of which the avowed object is the overthrow of the present system of education in India, and the substitution for it of a proselytizing agency under the patronage of the State, for the conversion of Hindoos to Christianity. Their first aggressive movement is the seemingly modest proposal to have the grants-in-aid extended to Christian schools; but the real design is the appropriation by the Missionaries of all the funds set apart out of the revenue yielded by Indian taxes for the instruction of the people of this country. The plan of operations is clearly set forth in this passage from an article in Saturday's *Times of India*:

"It so happened that the undisturbed conviction of all classes, especially the 'upper middle' class in England, that there is nothing worth calling Education which is dissociated from some form of religion, is in accordance with the careful opinion of the thoughful few; that the rude machinery of a centralized Government could never wisely handle so difficult a matter as Education; nay, that it could be handled by no 'machinery' at all, but only by the tender and loving hands of its religious nurses. Public ignorance was found to be a patient requiring almost feminine gentleness of treatment; and the coarse expedients of Government Education, as compared with the affectionate assidnity of a zeal inspired by devotion, was as the rough usage of a sick mart by a hospital 'ward boy,' to the skilful sympathy of Miss Nightingale herself." The domestic illustration which suggests itself to the grand-motherly heart of the writer in the *Times of India* reminds us that there are more than one sort of sick nurse—the heroic sort of whom Miss Nightingale is the type, and the ordinary sort who are fairly represented by Mrs. Gamp. The utterances of the *Times of India* on Educational matters certainly resemble more closely the oracular but confused speeches of Mr. Dickens' model nurse than the clear and practical philosophy of Miss Nightingale's books. The sick-nurse illustration, for instance, is a ludicrous example of the want of accuracy of thought which pervades all our contemporary's writings on this subject. It is a purely Missionary figure of speech to talk of the Hindoo as a wretched sufferer in the sick-ward of a hospital, for whose benefit the Government is bound to employ and keep in its pay tender and religious nurses. The Government has nothing whatever to do with religion; its sole business is to administer impartially the Educational Fund of which it is appointed trustee by the taxpayers of India; and, if it were bound to provide religious nurses at all, the religion to which those nurses must belong is the religion of the people of India, that is to say, in nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand, not the Christian but the Hindoo or Mohammedan religion. But all such considerations are forgotten by the Missionary party, in their eagerness to attain the great object of their desires, which is nothing less than the withholding from the people of India of the opportunities they now enjoy of obtaining an English education which is free from all suspicion of a proselytizing tendency. It may be the opinion of "thoughtful men," as well as of the multitude at home, that intellectual and religious instruction should go together in a scheme of national education for England. Our own impression is that the most thoughtful men of the day are in favour of secular education even in England; but practically it is of little consequence whether or not the Bible holds a place in the national schools of a country in which the whole population are professing Christians. But what thoughtful man, what politician worthy of the name,—for we do not believe that Sir John Lawrence, as Viceroy of India, would lend encouragement to any such fatal project,—would support the introduction of the Bible into the schools of India? Were such a change in the system of Government education once accomplished, the tenure of the English empire in India would not be worth a year's purchase. What claim, moreover, have the Missionaries to the privilege which they ask of superseding the "godless" secularists? According to the recent confession of two of the most eminent Missionaries in Bombay, Mr. Du Port and Mr. Bowen, conversions to Christianity are practically unknown in India, and the sole title the Missionaries have to the respect and confidence of the public is their endeavour to give the people the benefit of good secular instruction. But, if this is all they can do, how are we to distinguish them from godless professors and schoolmasters, and in what consists their superiority to other teachers that we should always give the preference to the fruits of their handiwork? If, do what they will, they can only turn out sceptics and deists from their schools, why should we shake the foundations of the British empire in the East to afford Christianity an imaginary triumph?

We have made frequent reference to the article in Saturday's *Times of India*; and we would ask what liberality of opinion or impartiality of judgment can be expected from a writer who can speak in this way of the debates in the House of Commons:—"The tendency of Indian official life is to produce a distaste, approaching to contempt, for English politics. We read from mail to mail the political squabbles of England, and wonder why so much noise is made about such utter trifles. The violent expression of public opinion always appears, as we read it a month old, to be absurdly out of proportion to the importance of the issues involved. The House of Commons seems to be the identical teapot in which storms for ever brew. Radicals rage, and Ministries totter, about nothing worth twice thinking of." No doubt, this is a true reflection of the official feeling in India about English politics. But fancy a journalist being proud of the combined apathy and ignorance, which only mark the depth of barbarism that can be reached by Englishmen whose misfortune it is to spend a lifetime in this country apart from the wholesome excitement and the invigorating influence of public life in a free country! Fancy a man whose profession is to teach the natives of India how to value the dignity and the glory of self-government pluming himself on the complacent stupidity of worn-out officials who believe that Boggley-wallah is the centre of the political world, and esteeming as a virtue the utter incapacity of such men even to understand the eloquence, the freedom, and the majesty which still inspire the debates of the first representative assembly in the world! From what platform does the *Times of India* venture to look down with serene contempt on the English House of Commons? We know that our contemporary arrogates to himself the possession of all the truth, the justice, and the modesty that can be found in Bombay; we know also that his policy consists, not in the display of these virtues, but in blind obedience to the maxims of priestcraft and tyranny, and unlimited abuse of every man in Bombay who dares to believe that he has a soul of his own which ought to be free from the control of either bland Secretaries or blatant parsons. The *Times of India* has no doubt its work cut out for it in Bombay, where the slavish sentiments which it enunciates have only too strong a hold on polite society; but a journal which undertakes such a work cannot but be an unscrupulous and consistent foe to the progress of the people in the knowledge and love of liberty and popular government.

IN correction of a paragraph which appeared in yesterday's *Gazette*, we learn that the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Westropp do not sit on the Appellate Side of the High Court this morning for the purpose of clearing off the arrears that have been lately accumulating, but only in order to hear certain cases which have been already part heard before them and adjourned for various reasons. The arrears on the Appellate Side are heavy, but not accumulating at present.

IT appears says the *Hurkaru*, that it it not the Gunpowder Agent for the Bengal Presidency alone, who is going home to learn his business at Waltham Abbey, but that the Madras and Bombay Powder Agents are also ordered home to England on the same terms as Colonel Voyle—full pay all the time, passage, to and fro paid, and eight months absence from India, counting as service. "We are glad to see, from these arrangements, that we in India are to be our own powder-manufacturers, and that the mistaken idea and intention at one time entertained, of supplying India with gunpowder from England, has been abandoned. There are many reasons of policy, and of military consideration, for not leaving India dependent for its supply of gunpowder on countries beyond sea."

WE learn from the *Madras Times* that Mr. McIvor the Superintendent of the Government Chinchona Plantations at Ootacamund has forwarded to the Chief Secretary the following Report for last month:—"The number of plants permanently planted out remain as formerly, viz., 66,622. The increase by propagation during the month is 20,118, being 1,574 plants above the average of the last six months, making the total number of plants at the end of March 3,41,865. One of the two plants cut down on the 20th of March last, for the bark submitted to Mr. Howard for analysis, has made strong shoots of 2½ inches in height. The twelve plants of Chinchona Officinalis (a shrubby species) on the Dodabetta plantation gives an average growth of 3½ inches or the same as last month. The number of plants issued to the public is 568, making the total number of plants distributed 11,393. The drought being unusually severe, it was found necessary about the middle of the month, to water the plants by hand, a tedious and expensive operation which fortunately it was not necessary to continue for any length of time as fine showers fell on the 30th and 31st. The dry season just passed has been the most severe experienced for 15 years; not a drop of rain having fallen between the 8th December and 30th March."

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Special for the "Bombay Gazette."

DRESDEN, 4TH APRIL.

The official Dresden journal of to-day publishes a telegram from London announcing that Denmark has formally accepted the conference proposed by England without a settled basis or any armistice.

Austria it is said appears resolved to place Venetia in a state of siege. Precautionary measures continue to be taken in Southern Tyrol. The chief places are receiving strong garrisons, the defiles and gorges of the mountains are vigilantly watched.

News from the Roumanian frontier state that fears of an insurrection are entertained. The Military Governor of Transylvania in pursuance of orders from Vienna has taken precautions to insure the province against any sudden attack. A large concentration of troops is taking place on the Wallachian frontier.

MESSINA, 4TH APRIL.

According to advices received here from Corfu the first number of an incendiary newspaper has been published there. The populace have attacked the house of the English Directors of the College. Further disturbances are expected.

King George I. is expected to open the Ionian Parliament in person.

LISBON, 4TH APRIL.

An Austrian Squadron is assembling here. Two more ships have arrived.

The Portuguese Cortes has been prorogued until the 14th May.

There is great opposition to the King of Portugal's proposed visit to France.

LONDON, 11TH APRIL, 5 P.M.

Latest dates from New York, 26th March. Sherman's expedition had captured Fort Rusey, Alexandria, Louisiana. Forrest rapidly advancing to invade Kentucky.

The Dano-German Conference is postponed to the 20th instant.

The bombardment of Duppel and Sonderburg continues. The Prussians are within five hundred yards of Duppel.

The Lords have dismissed the appeal in the case of the *Alexandra*.

Mr. Stansfeld has resigned.

Garibaldi has arrived in London, exciting great enthusiasm.

The Budget shows a surplus of two and a half millions. Sugar duties considerably reduced. Income Tax reduced a penny; Trade Insurance one half.

Fair Dholtera, 21¼d.; active.

7lb. 40 in. Shirtings, 17s.; improving.

MILITARY LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, 3RD APRIL.

THE military world is duller than usual just now, and consequently this letter must be the same. The new musketry regulations on which I touched in my last are already being carried into effect. It is too soon to speak of the result, but it is anticipated that though the soldier will in the first period find it easier to obtain the requisite number of points, yet that when shooting in the first class he will find it very difficult to qualify himself for the pay and badge of a marksman. I hope, however, before my next letter to speak from experience. I forget whether I have mentioned that the Whitworth rifle is to be gradually adopted by the whole army. This I consider a mistake. I am of opinion that with the exception of flank companies—of picked shots—and rifle corps, the soldier should be armed with a large bored rifle possessing a flat trajectory and not sighted for more than 400 yards. I feel convinced that many practical sportsmen and soldiers will agree with me on this point. The reasons I could give in support of my argument will suggest themselves to every thoughtful person, and to give them here would demand more space than I can afford.

The Duke of Cambridge has just issued a circular altering the regulations at present in force for the attaching officers who have passed through the Staff College to those branches of the service to which they do not belong. For the future officers of Cavalry and Infantry will attend at Woolwich or such other station as may be named for six weeks, in order to obtain a practical knowledge of Artillery. Officers of Cavalry will be attached to Infantry for one month, and officers of Infantry to Cavalry for the same period, and officers of Artillery for six weeks. The regulations under which instruction is to be afforded are extremely sensible and practical. Commanding officers of the corps to which College officers are attached are directed to select only such subjects for instruction as are special to their arm, and will omit those which are common to all branches. Artillery officers for instance are not to be required to attend Riding School or stable duties, neither are they, in pursuance of this principle, to be attached to Infantry at all. In the same manner Cavalry officers attached to the Artillery are not to attend stable duties. As regards Infantry officers attached to Cavalry the commanding officers having ascertained that they possess good hands and seats are not to insist on all the minutiæ of Cavalry drill.

On the 24th of March some very valuable experiments took place at Woolwich with steel shots against steel targets. The result of the trial, extracted from the columns of the *United Service Gazette*, is as follows:—The targets had been made for the different firms at the Millwall works and consisted of rolled armour plates 5½ in. thick. To each target—7 ft. by 3 ft. 6 in.—there were two railway ties, and two back supports; each of the latter rested upon, and was fastened to, a thick post firmly sunk into the ground. In addition there were two uprights with cross beams binding the whole together. The steel shots fired against each target were likewise constructed for the owners of the target and after their plan. The guns used were Armstrong guns. The details of the effect I have no time to give here, but I may mention that perhaps the bottom plate may be considered to have stood the trial best, the indentations being small in all, and the rear of the target was however much damaged.

The question of diminishing the terrible effects of the social evil among our soldiers and sailors has lately excited the attention and procured some support from the authorities. The Secretary for War has promised to support a bede in the London Lock Hospital to be filled by patients sent from Woolwich, and further to grant the sum of £50 annually to be employed in conveying these unfortunate women to London, washing their linen, and relieving cases of urgent distress. This is a small beginning, still it is a beginning, and may be reckoned the first victory gained by real philanthropists over the monkish sentimentalists who insisted, that, however dirty the inside of the whitened cup should be, it should not publicly be called foul.

A very good article has appeared in the *Army and Navy Gazette* respecting the Indian Reliefs. He shows that notwithstanding Sir Charles Wood's promises there is very little prospect of regiments being brought home at the end of the ten years. Disturbing causes have already interfered with the anticipated routine, and that such will again occur can scarcely be doubted. Even, however, should the reliefs go on with regularity the hardship will be very great on some regiments, thus the 52nd will not return until 1871, and the 3rd battalion Rifle Brigade and 3rd Battalion 60th till 1873. Those who have friends in those regiments are, however, consoled by the assurance that the plan of Overland transport is approved of and will be carried into effect in a year or two. The intention is that troops shall be sent in man-of-war steamers to Alexandria and from Suez in steamers to be built for the purpose.

In the same journal is a page extracted from an Indian paper regarding the accommodation of the *Renown*, which ship is conveying the 8th Huzaars to England. It asserts that the ship is a filthy, crazy old tub, and that the accommodation and provisions are disgraceful. The *Renown* is one of the finest and fastest sailing vessels afloat: has only been built some five or six years; is in appearance the smartest frigate in the Royal Navy is officered by gentlemen who are first-rate seamen and notorious for the care they take of their passengers; and is most liberally found in provisions, &c. I speak from personal experience, and, moreover, know on the strength of letters received from the Adjutant of the 8th Huzaars that the complaints made in the Indian paper above alluded to are wilful falsehoods. It will be sufficient to add that the *Renown* belongs to the celebrated firm of Green & Co.

A fearful explosion has taken place in the Royal Artillery Laboratory at Quebec, by which eleven men and Captain Mahon and three men have been wounded. It seems that a party was engaged in destroying old fuses and making new ones. Unfortunately one of the fuzes discharged backwards instead of forwards, hence the explosion.

Major General Eyre will not vacate the command at Chatham till the 1st July. Major General Rochfort Scott, from the Royal Military College, has been appointed Lieutenant Governor of Guernsey; and Colonel Yorke, who was wounded at Balaklava, Commandant of the R. M. Asylum, Chelsea. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel James Gubbins, 23rd Fusiliers, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant General, Malta, vice Colonel Willis, whose period of Staff service has expired. Colonel Welbeard, Deputy Quarter Master General in Ireland, is to continue in his appointment for some nine months longer, the period of his absence in Canada not being counted in his five years' Staff service.

Among the deaths which have lately occurred may be mentioned those of Major Genl. W. J. King at Hythe, Kent, on the 24th March; Lieut. H. Faude, 50th Rifles, at Boulogne, on Good Friday; and Charlotte Flora Fenwick, eldest daughter of the late Col. J. Fenwick, H. E. I. Co.'s service, at Wincanton on March 13th.

A great scandal has occurred at Brighton in which Mrs. Grant, widow of Major Grant who was killed in the Mutiny, is involved. She had ensured her furniture for £500, and soon after she left the house it was discovered to be on fire and been set on fire in no less than eight places. She has been committed to trial but admitted to bail.

The book of the week is the "Memoirs and Letters of General Sir William Napier," edited by his son-in-law Mr. Bruce, M. P. I have not yet finished reading the book, so all I can say at present is that it is in the highest degree interesting, and full of many anecdotes hitherto unpublished.

The Volunteer Review at Farley Heath went off with most complete success. It took the shape of a sham fight. The whole was under the command of Sir John Pennefather, Major General Ramley leading the assailants and Major General Russell the defenders. 16,000 men were on the ground and manœuvred in a very creditable manner. Unfortunately three serious accidents took place. In two instances broken legs were the result, and in the third a clergyman of the neighbourhood was shot in the groin by a ramrod and expired in a few hours.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF APRIL 4.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Benares*, Captain Collett, with the English Mail of the above date, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. She left Suez on the 14th at 1 P.M., and Aden on the 20th at 8-20 P.M. She has thus made the passage in a little over twelve days. The following is the

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

From Southampton.—Messrs. S. Chart, T. Lindfield, F. Rees, J. Cooper, C. Tighe, B. Baker, and Hervey; Ensign Beydon; Mr. Potter; Assistant Surgeon Bonningham; Assistant Surgeon Taylor; Mr. Cowper; Mr. Eton; Mr. Bell; Mrs. Corden; Mr. R. Dummeber; and Mrs. West.
From Gibraltar.—Mr. Lautiman.
From Marseilles.—Lady and Miss Frere; Dr. Archer; Captain Farquharson; Mr. Vincent; Mr. Carroll; Major Hamilton; Mr. Robinson; Mr. Keynton; Mr. Galnous; Mr. Robson; Major and Mrs. Walters; and Miss Hogge.
From Suez.—Mr. Lawrence and Major Schneider.

There were at Suez when the *Benares* left the P. and O. steamer *Candia*; the Messageries steamers *Tigre* and *Brymanthe*; and H. I. M. transport *Fillet*. The *Nemesis*, with the homeward Calcutta Mail was passed twenty-four hours out of Suez. On the 22nd signals were exchanged with the *Malta* homeward bound with the Bombay Mail.

The *Benares* has on board 515 packages of cargo, and 1,220 boxes of specie value £408,087-10-0 from Southampton; and 2,583 ditto value francs 16,625,800 from Marseilles.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

The Queen has paid a public visit to the Horticultural Gardens, and has announced her intention of holding Drawing-rooms and receptions in person.

It is said that the Conservatives, supported by the Roman Catholics, intend to move a vote of want of confidence in Ministers, with reference to the Stansfeld-Mazzini affair.

The Conference cannot yet be considered settled. Denmark has not yet finally assented.

The Prussians have been repulsed at Duppel after a severe engagement along the whole of the lines. They have since renewed the bombardment. The Austrians are reported to have withdrawn from before Fredericia, in consequence of a conspiracy amongst the Hungarian troops.

President Lincoln has called for another conscription of 200,000 men. General Halleck has retired from the post of commander-in-chief, and been succeeded by General Grant, who is said to contemplate a move on Richmond. The Governor of Kentucky has protested against the enlistment of slaves. The Confederates have captured three cavalry regiments at Yazoo, and are concentrating an army of observation in North Carolina. General Lee is reported to be in motion towards the Shenandoah Valley.

The Austrians are expelling all Polish refugees from Galicia. A detachment of insurgents, after an engagement with the Russians, succeeded in reaching Lublin. Another engagement took place at Radom, also favourable to the insurgents.

Hungary is in a very agitated state, and there are rumours of a military organisation by the revolutionary party.

Demonstrations have been made all throughout Venetia in favour of a general celebration of the anniversay of the revolution of 1848. Several arrests have been made.

The Norwegian Parliament has authorised the government to aid Denmark. Orders have been given also at Stockholm to get ships and troops in readiness.

Juarez is said to have refused to resign, and the French to have achieved some successes.

Sir S. M. Peto is about to retire from the representation of Finsbury, and Sir F. Baring from that of Portsmouth.

The Volunteer Review on Easter Monday was highly successful. One fatal accident occurred.

Garibaldi reached Malta on the 23rd of March, where he had a warm reception, touched at Gibraltar on the 29th, and arrived on the 3rd of April at Southampton, and was enthusiastically received by the Mayor, the Duke of Sutherland, and deputations from different parts of the country.

A fire has broken out in the Apothecaries'-hall, Dublin, and destroyed property estimated at the value of £15,000.

The City of New York steamship has struck on a rock in Queenstown harbour. Crew and passengers saved.

At a Conservative meeting in Exeter, Sir Stafford Northcote has declared his belief that the next general election will give the Conservatives a majority, and reinstate them in power.

Mazzini has been condemned by the Paris Court of Assize, without a jury, by contumacy, for conspiring against the life of the Emperor, and sentenced to transportation.

The revenue returns for the year and quarter are highly favourable, showing on the year a net decrease of less than £400,000, although there has been a reduction on the property-tax alone, besides the tea duty, of £1,500,000.

M.M. Carnot and Garnier-Pages have taken the oath as the French Corps Legislatif.

The liberal party in Spain are making great demonstrations in favour of the recognition of Italy.

A statue to the late Right Hon. James Wilson is intended to be erected in the town of Hawick.

The case of Sergeant-Major Wakefield against Colonel Crawley is to be opened in the Common Pleas on the 15th of April.

The fund for the defence of the Bishop of Natal amounts to £2,000.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

In her Majesty's Indian Service: William Galloway, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service—Major J. M. Sherwill, Bengal Staff Corps—The Princess of Coorg—Viscount Sidmouth—Major-General W. James King—Mr. Cecil H. Paulet—Professor H. Pillans—Sir Edward Tucker, G. C. B.—Mr. J. H. E. Wemyss, M. P.—Lieutenant-Colonel Edward D'Alton—Captain William Lonsdale.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.—THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG.

It is said that the Austro-Prussian troops intend to turn the position of Duppel by crossing over to the Island of Alsen very shortly by means of Austrian pontoons. Everything is said to be prepared for an important action. 6,000 Danes are said to have beaten the Prussians near Veile, at the positions lately abandoned by the Austrians.

A terrific cannonade commenced at 3 p.m. on April 2, between the Duppel batteries and the allies' advanced batteries at Broagerland. The latter commenced bombarding the town without giving warning. The cannonade was resumed with terrific force in the afternoon of the 3rd from various points in front of the bastions. Sonderburg was shelled from Broagerland. The cannonade and bombardment continued at night.

The statement published in many papers about a mutiny of the Hungarian troops before Fredericia is emphatically denied in a telegram which Count Rechberg has forwarded to the Austrian embassy in London. Count Rechberg declares that the rumour is absurd, and that the disposition of the Hungarian regiments is quite satisfactory to Austria.

The Chief President Rosen and the whole municipality of Flensburg are said to have been dismissed. An extraordinary war-tax has been imposed on the town of Flensburg, and will, most likely, also be levied upon some other places in Schleswig.

A meeting of delegates from various districts of the Duchy of Schleswig is expected to take place shortly in reference to the proposed Conference. Resolutions will be submitted to the assembly that Schleswig and Holstein are independent countries since the death of Frederick VII., and only owe allegiance to their rightful prince, Frederick VIII. The resolutions further declare that the inhabitants of the Duchy consider themselves justified in demanding that the Powers participating in the Conference shall come to no definite decision respecting their future without their consent.

The Prussians have again attempted to carry Duppel by assault, and have been again repulsed. Such is, in effect, the substance of the telegrams which have reached us in reference to the operations of March 28. We have been furnished with both a German and a Danish version of what occurred on that day, but though, as might have been anticipated, they differ in some particulars, they agree in the result. At an hour so early in the morning as to give to the attempt all the character of a night attack, the Prussians endeavoured to carry the Danish position by surprise. They succeeded, according to the admission of the Danish commander-in-chief, in penetrating between two of the lines of entren

and army of the Tennessee. In relieving General Halleck from duty as general-in-chief the President expresses his thanks and approbation "for the able and zealous manner in which the arduous and responsible duties of that position have been performed."

There seems to be a strong impression on both sides that General Grant is about to inaugurate a vigorous campaign in Virginia; and the Confederates are said to be concentrating an army of observation in North Carolina to watch the southern part of James River, in which direction they anticipate the Northern legions will appear.

The Federals are concerting expeditions against Shreveport, Louisiana, and the trans-Mississippi region.

General Sherman, who had gone to New Orleans to consult with General Banks, has arrived at Nashville to assume his new command. General Sherman was said to have done immense damage to Confederate property in his late raid—to have destroyed 150 miles of railway, and to have brought 10,000 negroes with him to Vicksburg; but we are not told anything respecting the losses sustained by him.

Firing is still kept up against Charleston, but no more casualties are reported.

President Lincoln has called for 200,000 more men, to be raised by April 15. Both Houses of the Federal Congress have passed the bill authorising the sale of the surplus gold in the treasury. General M'Clellan and General Fremont had both been nominated for the presidency by meetings held in New York.

Arkansas has elected an anti-slavery legislature.

The Free-State Government has been publicly inaugurated at New Orleans with imposing ceremonies. The wife of General Beauregard has died in that city. At the funeral a great public demonstration of sympathy was made.

President Davis has appointed the 8th April as a day of fasting and prayer.

It was reported that General Lee had broken up his encampment on the Rapidan, and was moving in the direction of the Shenandoah Valley.

A conspiracy has been discovered in Kentucky having for its object the annexation of that State to the Southern Confederacy.

The Federal judge has decided that the English barque Saxon was illegally seized at Angra Pequena, on the South African coast; but we have yet to learn the result of the inquiry into the homicide of her mate by one of the Vanderbilt's officers.

A NEW HIGHWAY TO INDIA.

Amongst the projects brought forward during the last few days to be carried into execution by British capital and enterprise is one that promises at no distant date to effect a complete change in the connections of Europe with India and China. The overland route to India and China, which has hitherto been traversed by way of Marseilles and Alexandria, is about to be superseded by the construction of a line of railway that (instead of having, as at present, to make Marseilles the landing-place for the mails and passengers) will make Brindisi, in the south of Italy, the landing-stage for this purpose, and thus save the unpleasant sea voyage of three days by the present route. This object is to be accomplished by the European Central railway Company, who have undertaken to complete a break which at present exists in the railways between the north and south of Europe in Switzerland, by constructing a line from Chiasso to Biasca, in the Canton of Tessin, and afterwards to Lucerne, either by the Pass of St. Gothard, or to Choire by the Pass of Luckmanier. It will be clearly seen by a view of the map of Europe that this is one of the most important links in the railway communication that remains to be completed, and, when accomplished, it will form an unbroken chain of railway transit over the whole continent of Europe. The commercial advantages that will arise to England as well as to Italy and the south of Germany will be incalculable value, while the postal communications with India and China will be of equal importance, by shortening the distance to Alexandria by no less than 800 miles, and by this means the great improvement in the route spoken of in the last report of the Postmaster-General will have been realised by making either the port of Ancona or Brindisi the principal European port of the Mediterranean service. In order to carry out this plan the Italian Chamber of Deputies have already passed a vote of 6,000,000f. for the purpose of rendering the port of Brindisi equal to the requirements of the India and China trade. The works have been sanctioned under the government of the Swiss Cantons, and the Swiss Federal and Italian governments were formally commenced under a solemn inauguration at Lugano, on the 21st of January, supported by the leading authorities of the government and those of the municipalities. The concession granted to the company by the Canton of Tessin is for 99 years. Amongst the directors Colonel Sykes, the well-known M.P. and late East India Company, has been elected chairman of the European Central Railway Company (Limited).

THE MHOW COURT-MARTIAL.—COLONEL CRAWLEY AND SERJEANT-MAJOR WAKEFIELD.

Many of the circumstances connected with the management by Lieut.-Colonel Crawley of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons will be brought under the notice of the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in the course of the forthcoming term, which will commence on Friday, the 15th of April. The plaintiff in the case is Serjeant-Major Wakefield, and the defendant Lieut.-Colonel Crawley. The proceedings out of which the action arose are those which were immediately identified with the Mhow court-martial, and of which much was said in the early stages of the court-martial on Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley at Aldershott. The action is brought by the plaintiff against his late commanding officer for trespass in causing him to be arrested and confined on a charge of insubordination, the second count alleging that the defendant caused the plaintiff to be so arrested maliciously and without any reasonable or probable cause; and the third alleges that while the plaintiff was so under arrest without reasonable or probable cause, the defendant, by false representations, induced Major-General Farrell, commanding the Mhow division, and Sir William Mansfield, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army, to approve of the arrest, and to order the plaintiff to be detained in prison without bringing him before a court-martial, as he was bound to do under the Mutiny Act. The plaintiff lays his damages at £5,000. To this declaration Lieut. Colonel Crawley has pleaded:—"The general issue of "Not guilty" to the whole of the counts, under the Mutiny Acts. To the count on trespass he has pleaded a justification, to the effect that the plaintiff had been guilty of gross misconduct, of insubordination, and in other respects of breaches of military discipline; further, that the defendant was justified as commanding officer in causing the plaintiff to be arrested and imprisoned. 2. That the defendant was justified in detaining the plaintiff in prison under and by virtue of the command of his superior officer, the commanding officer of the district (Major-General Farrell). In the 3rd place, Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley pleads justification in detaining and continuing the plaintiff in prison in virtue of the command of General Sir William Mansfield, who was in command of the Bombay division of the army. To these pleas the plaintiff has replied, takingissue on them as to matters of fact, and further assigns that Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley kept him in solitary confinement, and on several occasions after his arrest maliciously and without reasonable cause punished him. To this part of the replication Lieut.-Col. Crawley has demurred, and has also pleaded a special rejoinder that what he did in causing the plaintiff to be arrested and continued in imprisonment was done *bona fide* in the discharge of his duties as commanding officer, and that if he did so wrongly it was an error, and was not done maliciously, inasmuch as he had acted throughout with a simple desire to uphold and maintain the discipline of the service. Upon this issue has been joined. The demurrer is set down for argument by the full court early in Easter term, and the cause itself will be heard by Lord Chief Justice Erle at the sitting at Guildhall after Trinity term. Mr. Lush, Q.C., Mr. Hawkins, Q.C. and Mr. Prideaux are the counsel engaged for the plaintiff. Lieut.-Colonel Crawley will be represented by Mr. Montagu Chambers, Q.C., and Mr. Hance.

THE AMALGAMATION OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

The so-called amalgamation of the Indian and royal armies had no sooner been published when the officers of the former appealed against certain of its measures injuriously affecting their prospects. Respectful memorials were met with cold and contemptuous official replies. The officers were informed by the Secretary of State for India, Sir Charles Wood, that her Majesty's Government had previously well considered the measures complained of, and saw no reason to depart from them. The Indian army was compelled to look elsewhere for redress. An appeal was made to the Imperial Legislature, and last year hundreds of petitions from officers of all ranks and branches of the service—engineers, artillery, cavalry, and infantry—were presented to both Houses of Parliament. At first the Government seemed inclined to suppress all inquiry, and at the commencement of last session the Duke of Argyll assured the House of Lords "that he had anxiously considered whether the grievances of the officers of the Indian army were just, and he had come to the conclusion that there was no shadow of ground for the complaint that the guarantees of the Act of Parliament had been violated." In the House of Commons, however, it was well known that a powerful party was determined to support a motion for inquiry into the alleged grievances, and notice of the motion was actually given for the 10th of March. Sir Charles Wood, anticipating a defeat, forestalled an inquiry before a committee of the House by consenting to the appointment of a royal commission. The appointment of the members of the commission was, of course, in the hands of Government. To the members of the Houses of Parliament who were selected to serve on the commission no exception could be taken. The most of them were believed rather to lean to the side of the officers than to Government. This fair selection, however, was more than neutralised by the appointment of three military men not in Parliament to be members of the commission. One of these, Sir C. Yorke, as a Horse Guards man, was, of course, likely to take a Horse Guards view, but the officers of the Indian army were not afraid of open and avowed enemies. It was the selection of two men from their own service which roused their distrust. It was foreseen with what terrible effect Sir C. Wood would wield the adverse opinions of two men of their own service, and with what weight their opinion would be received by all the other members of the commission. To one, at least, of the officers selected there was a grave objection which should have restrained the Secretary of State from selecting him. He had been publicly mentioned as a candidate and probable nominee of the Secretary of State for a seat in Council. But his was not the only reason which, in the eyes of the officers of the Indian army, disqualified him for the duty of arbitrating between the Secretary of State for India and the officers of the service to which he himself belonged. His antecedents were well known, and throughout his career in India he never had identified himself with the professional officers of the army, but, on the contrary with the Government, to which, for more than 23 years, he was Military Secretary. In fine, he was a bureaucrat, and gained his well-deserved civil honours by his undoubted ability as an official man. But he was the very last man whom the officers would have approved, if they had been consulted to sit in judgment in a case between them and Government.

But notwithstanding these objections which may fairly be urged against the constitution of the royal commission, the officers of the Indian army have succeeded in obtaining a verdict in their favour on one of the two grand points at issue between the Indian army and the Government.

The report of the commissioners has been presented to Parliament, and the conclusion at which they have arrived is that, as regards the chief grievance of the Indian army, the assurance given by Parliament has not been adhered to.

Now remains for Parliament to see that immediate redress is afforded, and that any further delay on the part of Government should be put a stop to. It must be borne in mind that the number of petitioners is every year diminishing from service in an unhealthy climate, and that many of them are already beyond the reach of any measures of redress.—*Daily News.*

GARIBALDI'S ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND.

During the whole of Saturday, the 2nd of April, the town of Southampton was in a fever of anxiety and suspense, waiting the long-desired arrival of the Ripon with the great Italian patriot. Deputations had already arrived in the town from Bristol, London, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Worcester, and other parts of England, with gentlemen accredited to represent the Poles, Hungarians, and Italians on the occasion of the general's reception. The Ripon was expected on the following day, Sunday, about 4 o'clock, and the night was spent in a state of anxious expectation.

Soon after 1 o'clock on Sunday the Ripon was telegraphed from Hurst Castle, and, instantly on the receipt of the news, the gentlemen who wished to welcome their visitor hurried to the steamtug in the docks which had been waiting, with steam up, ready to start at a moment's notice, since the previous night. Among them were the Duke of Sutherland, Mr. Seely, M.P., a deputation from the Italians resident in England, and Mr. Cowan, from Newcastle, and several members of the corporation. A short run down Southampton Water soon brought the party in sight of the Ripon, rounding the point at Calshot Castle. Several miles off, but near enough to distinguish the flag of the tug the Ripon stopped, and the gentlemen at once scrambled on board to welcome General Garibaldi to England. Garibaldi was in his cabin, for which, of course, such a rush was made by all his eager welcomers that only a few could get in, while the remainder had to offer up their the entrance that the general himself could not get out. The Duke of Sutherland and Mr. Seely managed to get into the little apartment, and after a short and hurried welcome to its famous occupant the general came out to receive the congratulations of his other friends in the saloon. He was dressed in the plain red form of the Italian legion, a dress which became him well, and in which, through the portraits, we have hitherto been most familar with his features. In stature he is below the middle height, but his well-set frame and rather broad shoulders give him an appearance of great natural robustness and activity, though even his lameness could not much detract. His features, when not in conversation with friends, have rather a sad aspect; but nothing can exceed the animation of their expression when speaking (especially in Italian), and there is a winning appearance of good-humour about his eyes which is not easy to be described, but which those who see it can never forget. For the rest, his portraits are like him in all but this expression, and in the fact that the photographs convey the idea of his being an older and much taller man than he really is. At once, when he came into the saloon, he welcomed his friends with the most hearty cordiality, yet with a dignity that was striking when the peculiar simplicity of his manner was remembered. With him was his son, Menotti Garibaldi, who was wounded with his father at Aspromonte, but who has entirely recovered the effects of his injury, though Garibaldi still suffers, and, from the stiffness of the tendons of the ankle, is likely to feel his hurt for some time.

When the Ripon came close to the docks, about 4 o'clock, all the quays of which were lined with crowds, Garibaldi at once went up on the paddle-box, and the instant he was seen he was hailed with tremendous cheers, which were continued incessantly till the vessel came alongside. To all these salutations the general replied by cheerily waving the embroidered smoking-cap he wore, many of the crowd wore ribands of the Italian colours, and the ladies red jackets. Mr. Brinton the Mayor, is soon on the paddlebox by Garibaldi's side, and in a manly earnest speech, delivered with the general's hand in his, eloquently bids him welcome to England, above all welcome to Southampton, and informs him that a carriage is in waiting to convey him to his house. To all this Garibaldi replies, "Mayor, I am grateful, I will accept your hospitality." As the general sets foots on land (after warmly thanking Captain Rogers for his courtesy, and charging him with his compliments to the officers of the ship) a fair young lady is presented to him, and with a reverence evidently coming from the heart seizes his hand, and, despite all deprecatory guestures, raises it to her lips. He is next seated in the Mayor's carriage, and driven off to the Mayor's residence at East-park, amid plaudits on all sides. It was understood that he was to remain the guest of the Mayor until the next day when he was to proceed to fulfill his engagement with Mr. Seely, and that on the 9th April he is to leave the Isle of Wight to become the Duke of Sutherland's guest at Stafford-house. The Southampton town council meet at half-past 10 this morning, and walk in procession to the Town-hall, where an address will be presented to the distinguished guest at 12.

A meeting of the London committee takes place to-day to receive the report from the finance committee, and to consider the draft of an address to General Garibaldi. On the executive committee, are the following:—Messrs. R. W. Crawford, M.P., G. J. Goschen, M.P., Samuel Gregson, M.P., Colonel Sykes, M.P., Guildford Onslow, M.P., P. A. Taylor, Gore, Langton, M.P., W. H. Wualley, M.P., W. Ewart, M.P., W. Digby Seymour, Q.C. and M.P., Sir R. Clifton, Bart., M.P., Montagu Chambers, Esq., Q.C., H. Morley, Esq., Charles Dickens, Esq., &c.

EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.—The Act of Parliament to enable Sir John Lawrence to receive his annuity of £2000 from the East India Company, in addition to his full salary of Governor-General of India was printed on Saturday, March 26. The Secretary of State for India is now empowered to pay the full salary, notwithstanding the annuity of £2000.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

The great aquatic event of the year—the Derby of the Thames—came off on Saturday, March 19, in the presence of a greater concourse of spectators than we have ever yet seen assembled to witness these exciting contests. For the first time, too, since the inauguration of the races in 1829 the day was honoured with the presence of royalty, the Prince of Wales coming on board the Thames Subscription steamer, George Peabody, and accompanying the race from the commencement to the end. The interest felt in these friendly competitions between the members of the two Universities seems to be increasing every year, and there was never an occasion on which this feeling has been more deeply evinced than the present. The length over which the race had to be rowed is over four miles, and throughout this long extent there was scarcely a part of the river's banks from which a view of the boats could be gained which was not thronged, while dense crowds lined the shores, both at the starting-place at Putney, and at the winning-post, from Barnes railway-bridge up to past the Ship at Mortlake. A good deal of this unusual interest was no doubt due to the knowledge that the hitherto unequal lists of triumphs and defeats had been at last balanced, Oxford having won 10 races and Cambridge 10, and that therefore an unusually exciting struggle would take place on this occasion for the honour of supremacy. Much more of the interest, however, was owing to the steadily increasing popularity with which friendly athletic sports and contests of all kinds are regarded in this country; and looking to the enormous numbers of spectators which every year attend this race, it is evident that the time is not very distant when its annual recurrence will be looked forward to with an interest little short of that with which the Derby is now anticipated. This was the 21st race which has taken place between the Universities, for though the contests were begun in 1829, it has only been since 1856 that they have been continued regularly from year to year.

The Prince of Wales embarked on board the George Peabody from the Pimlico pier, accompained by Prince John of Glucksburg, and attended by General Knollys, Colonel Keppel, and Baron Guldencrone. When the boat came alongside the pier his royal highness and party were standing on the little bridge that leads down to it, and, strange to say, though hundreds were passing as they proceeded to or left the boats which call there every minute, not a single person recognised him. On board the boat he was received by the Hon. G. Denman, M. P., president of the Thames Subscription Club, Mr. Alderman Rose, M.P., and Mr. R. N. Philipps, and conducted to the forward part of the vessel, where a space was fenced off for the royal party. The prince's ensign being hoisted, of course, whether the George Peabody went the prince was known, and was cheered almost as much as either of the contending crews themselves.

His royal highness's presence was a happy incident. He had, like a true English prince, expressed an anxious wish to see the match, but unfortunately a drawing-room was fixed for the same day, at so early an hour that it seemed impossible to get to Putney and to back in time. In this difficulty Mr. N. Whitpipe, of the Thames Subscription Club, took the matter in hand and accelerated all the arrangements, including the start, by half and hour, sat up half the night writing letters to every one who had a right to be acquainted with the change in arrangements, and finally was enabled to pledge himself that the Prince of Wales should be taken up to Putney, should see the match, and finally be landed at half-past 12 o'clock at Hammersmith, which, having been timed to arrive at Buckingham-palace in ample time for the drawing-room. In the two points which depended on himself Mr. Philipps was triumphantly successful; the hair apparent was taken to Putney in good time, and with equal punctuality was subsequently landed on Hammersmith bridge; but his royal highness had but a very imperfect view of the race for the fuliginous tugs rushed right across the bows of the George Peabody the moment the signal was started, and from that time until Mortlake was reached little could be seen except smoke, and looking at the boat in which the umpire had taken his stand, is was evident that he was placed in an admirable position to secure impartiality of decision, as he kept the closest watch upon all their doings on either side. But the voyage up to Putney was pleasant enough. His royal highness stood on the fore part of the vessel, not however, separated from the rest of the passengers by a barrier more stringent than their own sense of propriety, and he soon relieved many an anxious mind on board the little steamer by lighting up his cigar, and thus establishing a precedent which soon resulted in a general illumination.

It is needless to say that tranquil Putney exhibited all the abnormal vivacity which might have been expected from a village which only wakes up once or twice a year, or that the "Star and Garter" seemed to be doing an amazing stroke of business. The Cambridge men had secured this famous and conspicuous hostelry, whilst the Oxonians were stowed away in another inn up a street in Putney, where nothing could be seen of them, until at last they rowed up to their starting point. The scene at this point at this time was exceedingly gay and animated and drew more than one expression of admiration from the Prince of Wales. The balconies of the Star and Garter were crowded with company of the Cambridge party all decked in favours of cerulean blue; and at the wharf was a perfect swarm of boats—college boats, watermen's boats, punts, wherries, and even "dingies" of low degree, in many of which the performers were manifestly in the full flood up airs of anticipated triumph on cracked cornets, wheezy clarionets, and in one case a terrific set of bagpipes. There was cheering, some slight swearing, great flirting off of small ordnance, volumes of smoke from the latest Cavendish, and much hilarity in the way in question of the obstructive "Billyboys." It was, in fact, liberty hall on the water, and the presence of the heir apparent on her fore deck did not secure for the George Peabody the slightest immunity from the chaffing which that beset her neighbours. Every eye peered through the smoke to catch a glimpse of the contending boats as they came out from their moorings. Cambridge was first on the ground, and previous to casting off gymnastic and lounging exercises the crew took a little paddle down stream, and in doing so certainly offered grounds for an unfavorable augury of the future contest. There was a slight tendency to crab-catching, a wabbling of the boat in the water, and an indirectness of action which gave the coxswain the office of perfection of drill. Amateurs looked grave, and began to inquire how it was that Cambridge could not get up a crew equal to Oxford. Some said the men were too heavy—others, that they were not "trimmed:" some said that the coxswain was no coxswain for the want of agility; and one hardy speculator affirmed that it was the mathematics that took the pluck and spirit out of the men. Then Oxford won the toss: Oxford always wins the toss, at least has done so for the last seven years, and in selecting the Middlesex side had a double advantage: the boat had a clear passage before it, and was immediately under the eye of the Prince of Wales, who it was hoped would now have a fine view of the race. The umpire gave the word, the men bent to their oars, and the rowers took off their guernseys and threw away their caps. Cambridge performed this preliminary operation with immense energy, and each rower flung his cap down with the air of a man who meant to win the race or perish in the attempt. Oxford took the matter much more coolly. The men in their dark blue frocks looked exactly like a crack man-of-war's crew, and there was nothing in their looks to belie the illusion. They were bronzed hirsute, muscular, and when they let last burst their arms displayed biceps, and triceps and deltoid and forearm in a high state of training and development. They did not condescend to fling away their caps until the very last moment, and from this it was inferred that they did not see anything in the coming struggle to justify extraordinary excitement. The start on both sides was perfect, just like two first-rate four-in-hands of the old coaching days, when the team went off at once into a clean 10 mile trot, without any previous fooling. The various passengers on board the George Peabody prepared for a fine treat; but alas, for human, even royal expectations, the moment the boats were off, the whole steam fleet, tugs and all, recklessly converged in their wake, and in a moment there was nothing but universal bump, smoke, alarm, and confusion. Fenders were flying about in every direction, captains were dancing wild corroborics on their several paddle-boxes, the hateful "tugs" belched fresh volumes of smoke at every collision, as if to puff away all obstacles, and the result was that the George Peabody soon found herself bringing up the rear of an imposing fleet, with the umpire boat for a companion in misfortune, and nothing in sight ahead but the steam fleet and the smoke. The thing, however, must be admitted for the advance squadron, they shouted the vicissitudes of the race for the information of the rear guard, and in this way it was not long before news was heard ominous for Cambridge, of "Oxford a hundred yards ahead." This, however, was an exaggeration, as it was afterwards found that Cambridge kept breast up for a considerable distance, that at "Cravencottage" Oxford was scarcely a length clear, which was increased to four lengths as the boats shot under Hammersmith-bridge and the shouts of 10,000 spectators. The greater rapidity and regularity of stroke which Oxford possessed now began to tell tremendously. At Barnes the Cambridge men seemed distressed, while the Oxonians, some 8 or 10 lengths ahead, were rowing quickly, 37 strokes a minute, and were evidently as fresh as when they started. Off the Ship at Mortlake Oxford was leading by at least 6 lengths, and the race was over, and at that moment 20 minutes 50 seconds had elapsed from the time of starting. Luckily they discovered their mistake in time, and rowed on, finally reaching the flag-boat, which had been placed some 200 or 300 yards higher up than usual, in 21 minutes 48 seconds, and about half a minute, or some 12 boats' lengths, ahead of Cambridge.

The steam squadron, 15 vessels in all, now drew up in one line right across the river, and exhibited a tremendous show of human heads, the owners of which seemed now for the first time to remember that the Prince of Wales was amongst them, and began to cheer vociferously for his royal highness. The George Peabody passed short distance upstream to where the lately contending crews were laying on their oars close to the Middlesex shore; when his royal highness courteously saluted both crews, an attention which was most loyally and fervently responded to. It was the first time that the heir apparent to the throne had been present at a University boat race, and every one seemed to be much impressed with the interesting character of the incident. The vast multitude shouted again and again for the winner and more vociferously still, for the losers, who bore their defeat with smiling equanimity. It was now that Mr. Philipps once more appeared upon the scene, took the command of the George Peabody, and peremptorily ordered "Bout ship" for the return voyage. The lately contending boats started first in the same direction, and an opportunity was thus given to the prince of seeing them in action, a thing which his royal highness had been unable to do during the race. The boats looked beautiful, the rowers rowed splendidly, without however contending. There was not the slightest symptom of fatigue or distress in either and they darted away through the water like dolphins, resting however now and then on their oars to allow the prince to pass and in this way the disappointments of the race were amply compensated. Finally, and precisely to the stroke of half-past 12, the royal party drew up alongside the dummy at Hammersmith, and the Prince of Wales and party landed amidst tremendous cheers. At parting his royal highness once more expressed his thanks to Mr. Philipps and the committee for the exertions by means of which they had advanced the time of the race so as not to interfere with the drawing-room.

The following are the names of the rowers with their weights:—

Oxford.	st.	lb.
1. C. P. Robert, Trinity	10	8
2. W. Awdry, Balliol	11	4
3. F. H. Kelly, University	11	8
4. J. C. Parson, Trinity	12	2
5. W. J. Jacobson, Christ Church	12	8
6. E. B. Seymour, University	11	1
7. M. Brown, Trinity	11	3
8. D. Pockington, Brasenose	11	1
W. Totteham, Ch. Ch. (cox)	7	3

Cambridge.	st.	lb.
1. J. C. Hawkshaw, Trinity	11	3
2. E. V. Pigott, Corpus	11	9
3. H. Watson, Pembroke	12	4
4. W. Hawkins, St. John's	12	0
5. R. A. Kinglake, Trinity	12	5
6. G. Borthwick, Trinity	12	12
7. F. Stevenson, Trinity Hall	12	2
8. J. R. Selwyn, Trinity	11	0
G. H. Archer, Corpus (cox)	6	6

THE DINNER.

In the evening the crews of the Oxford and Cambridge boats accepted the invitation of the Thames Subscription Club to a dinner at Willis's-rooms, the Hon. Mr. Denman, president of the club, presiding on the occasion. There was a large gathering of the friends of the two crews, and among the visitors present were Mr. S. Gregson, M.P.; Mr. G J. Goschen, M.P.; Mr. A. Mills, M.P.; M. T. Collins, M.P.; Alderman W. Rose, M.P.; Prince Constantine Czartoryski, Hon. and Rev. L. Denman, Sir George Houyman, Bart.; Sir John Hawsler, Mr. Sheriff Nissen, Mr. Sheriff Cave, Messrs. Tom Taylor, R. Young, William Massey, F. K. Damas, W. Langdale, T. Hawkshaw (C.E.), T. Page (C.E.), John Beattie, Hugh Jones, &c., the captains and crews of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge who contended, and 120 other gentlemen. Mr. R. N. Philipps, F.S.A., acted as vice-chairman.

"The Health of her Majesty" was drunk with great demonstrations of enthusiastic loyalty.

The Chairman, in proposing "The Health of the Prince of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family," took occasion to state that the present was the first occasion in history in which the Prince of Wales had been present at the Oxford and Cambridge boat on the river, and indulging in that healthy sport which it was the object of this society to promote.

The toast was drunk with great cheering.

The toast of "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers" was responded to by Lieutenant Young, of the Cambridge volunteers, and late Major of Wisbeach.

The Chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, which was "The Health of the Oxford and Cambridge Crews," highly complimented them upon the pluck and endurance which they had shown in the late and previous contests.

Mr. Carr, in responding on behalf of the Oxford crew, said that the success on this occasion had been due, not to his exertions, but rather to his friend Mr. Morrison, who had taken charge of the training of the crew.

Mr. Hawkshaw, on the part of the Cambridge men, in a humorous speech acknowledged the compliment paid to his brother oarsmen and himself, and expressed a hope that next year they would regain their former position, and win back those laurels which Oxford had taken from them.

Mr. Philipps proposed "The Houses of Lords and Commons," and the toast having been drunk, was duly acknowledged by Mr. Gregson, M. P.

Mr. Goschen, M. P., in response to loud calls, rose and proposed "The Health of the Chairman and Success to the Thames Subscription Club." His own experience of rowing did not extend beyond eights and one in a four, and he recollected that on that occasion it was said by some men behind a wall that that boat could not win because Goschen was in it. (Laughter.) He did not wonder that there was some little excitement that night, when the champions of the Cam came to Father Thames, and not on his waters but in his wine down all rivalries. (Cheers.)

The Chairman in a few words returned thanks and proposed "The Visitors."

Mr. Tom Taylor, in responding, could not say that his career as an oarsman was nipped in the bud, as Mr. Goschen's was. He had been in a boat, he had handled an oar—and he, too, had been subject to criticism. He regretted to say that that criticism was most ironical criticism—a criticism he felt most keenly. It was from certain nursemaids who were present. (Laughter.) He regretted to say his boat was not a four-oar. He could not say whether it was a "funny," a wherry or a "dingy." It only had a pair of oars; and he regretted to say that the principal performance on his part which called forth criticism was a somersault backwards into the water. (Laughter.) He no less appreciated the courage and pluck of those who took part in the contest—and when the Duke of Wellington said of the battles won on the playground at Eton, so it might have to be said were battles won on the waters of the Thames. (Cheers.)

Mr. Collins, M.P., gave "The Health of Mr. Philipps," the vice-chairman, and this brought to a close the proceedings of a very lively and agreeable evening.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Capt. E. N. Marsh .....Bombay 18th N. I.
Capt. T. Kettlewell ..... " Staff Corps.
Capt. T. E. Britten ..... " " "
Lieut. G. Mackenzie ..... " " "

THE ARMY.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN HER MAJESTY'S ARMY.

WAR-OFFICE, MARCH 29.

5th Regiment of Dragoon Guards.—Captain Richard Fielding Morrison, from the 7th Foot, to be Captain, vice Colvin, who exchanges; Cornet Richard James Streatfeild to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Thomas Booth, who retires; George Osborne Springfield, gent., to be Cornet by purchase, vice Streatfeild.

1st Dragoons.—Lieutenant William Lawrence Twentyman to be Captain by purchase, vice Richard Molesworth, who retires; Cornet Allan Maclean to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Twentyman.

14th Hussars.—Cornet George Staunton Lynch-Staunton to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Charles Alexander Price Talbot, who retires; the Hon. John St. Vincent Saumarez to be Cornet by purchase, vice Lynch-Staunton.

17th Lancers.—Cornet Jackson as soon as there be men enough to distinguish the flag of the tug the Ripon stopped, and the gentlemen at once scrambled on board to welcome General Garibaldi to England. Garibaldi was in his cabin, for which, of course, such a rush was made by all his eager welcomers that only a few could get in, while the remainder had to offer up their the entrance that the general himself could not get out. The Duke of Sutherland and Mr. Seely managed to get into the little apartment, and after a short and hurried welcome to its famous occupant the general came out to receive the congratulations of his other friends in the saloon. He was dressed in the plain red form of the Italian legion, a dress which became him well, and in which, through the portraits, we have hitherto been most familar with his features. In stature he is below the middle height, but his well-set frame and rather broad shoulders give him an appearance of great natural robustness and activity, though even his lameness could not much detract. His features, when not in conversation with friends, have rather a sad aspect; but nothing can exceed the animation of their expression when speaking (especially in Italian), and there is a winning appearance of good-humour about his eyes which is not easy to be described, but which those who see it can never forget. For the rest, his portraits are like him in all but this expression, and in the fact that the photographs convey the idea of his being an older and much taller man than he really is. At once, when he came into the saloon, he welcomed his friends with the most hearty cordiality, yet with a dignity that was striking when the peculiar simplicity of his manner was remembered. With him was his son, Menotti Garibaldi, who was wounded with his father at Aspromonte, but who has entirely recovered the effects of his injury, though Garibaldi still suffers, and, from the stiffness of the tendons of the ankle, is likely to feel his hurt for some time.

When the Ripon came close to the docks, about 4 o'clock, all the quays of which were lined with crowds, Garibaldi at once went up on the paddle-box, and the instant he was seen he was hailed with tremendous cheers, which were continued incessantly till the vessel came alongside. To all these salutations the general replied by cheerily waving the embroidered smoking-cap he wore, many of the crowd wore ribands of the Italian colours, and the ladies red jackets. Mr. Brinton the Mayor, is soon on the paddlebox by Garibaldi's side, and in a manly earnest speech, delivered with the general's hand in his, eloquently bids him welcome to England, above all welcome to Southampton, and informs him that a carriage is in waiting to convey him to his house. To all this Garibaldi replies, "Mayor, I am grateful, I will accept your hospitality." As the general sets foots on land (after warmly thanking Captain Rogers for his courtesy, and charging him with his compliments to the officers of the ship) a fair young lady is presented to him, and with a reverence evidently coming from the heart seizes his hand, and, despite all deprecatory guestures, raises it to her lips. He is next seated in the Mayor's carriage, and driven off to the Mayor's residence at East-park, amid plaudits on all sides. It was understood that he was to remain the guest of the Mayor until the next day when he was to proceed to fulfill his engagement with Mr. Seely, and that on the 9th April he is to leave the Isle of Wight to become the Duke of Sutherland's guest at Stafford-house. The Southampton town council meet at half-past 10 this morning, and walk in procession to the Town-hall, where an address will be presented to the distinguished guest at 12.

A meeting of the London committee takes place to-day to receive the report from the finance committee, and to consider the draft of an address to General Garibaldi. On the executive committee, are the following:—Messrs. R. W. Crawford, M.P., G. J. Goschen, M.P., Samuel Gregson, M.P., Colonel Sykes, M.P., Guildford Onslow, M.P., P. A. Taylor, Gore, Langton, M.P., W. H. Wualley, M.P., W. Ewart, M.P., W. Digby Seymour, Q.C. and M.P., Sir R. Clifton, Bart., M.P., Montagu Chambers, Esq., Q.C., H. Morley, Esq., Charles Dickens, Esq., &c.

EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.—The Act of Parliament to enable Sir John Lawrence to receive his annuity of £2000 from the East India Company, in addition to his full salary of Governor-General of India was printed on Saturday, March 26. The Secretary of State for India is now empowered to pay the full salary, notwithstanding the annuity of £2000.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

The great aquatic event of the year—the Derby of the Thames—came off on Saturday, March 19, in the presence of a greater concourse of spectators than we have ever yet seen assembled to witness these exciting contests. For the first time, too, since the inauguration of the races in 1829 the day was honoured with the presence of royalty, the Prince of Wales coming on board the Thames Subscription steamer, George Peabody, and accompanying the race from the commencement to the end. The interest felt in these friendly competitions between the members of the two Universities seems to be increasing every year, and there was never an occasion on which this feeling has been more deeply evinced than the present. The length over which the race had to be rowed is over four miles, and throughout this long extent there was scarcely a part of the river's banks from which a view of the boats could be gained which was not thronged, while dense crowds lined the shores, both at the starting-place at Putney, and at the winning-post, from Barnes railway-bridge up to past the Ship at Mortlake. A good deal of this unusual interest was no doubt due to the knowledge that the hitherto unequal lists of triumphs and defeats had been at last balanced, Oxford having won 10 races and Cambridge 10, and that therefore an unusually exciting struggle would take place on this occasion for the honour of supremacy. Much more of the interest, however, was owing to the steadily increasing popularity with which friendly athletic sports and contests of all kinds are regarded in this country; and looking to the enormous numbers of spectators which every year attend this race, it is evident that the time is not very distant when its annual recurrence will be looked forward to with an interest little short of that with which the Derby is now anticipated. This was the 21st race which has taken place between the Universities, for though the contests were begun in 1829, it has only been since 1856 that they have been continued regularly from year to year.

The Prince of Wales embarked on board the George Peabody from the Pimlico pier, accompained by Prince John of Glucksburg, and attended by General Knollys, Colonel Keppel, and Baron Guldencrone. When the boat came alongside the pier his royal highness and party were standing on the little bridge that leads down to it, and, strange to say, though hundreds were passing as they proceeded to or left the boats which call there every minute, not a single person recognised him. On board the boat he was received by the Hon. G. Denman, M. P., president of the Thames Subscription Club, Mr. Alderman Rose, M.P., and Mr. R. N. Philipps, and conducted to the forward part of the vessel, where a space was fenced off for the royal party. The prince's ensign being hoisted, of course, whether the George Peabody went the prince was known, and was cheered almost as much as either of the contending crews themselves.

His royal highness's presence was a happy incident. He had, like a true English prince, expressed an anxious wish to see the match, but unfortunately a drawing-room was fixed for the same day, at so early an hour that it seemed impossible to get to Putney and to back in time. In this difficulty Mr. N. Whitpipe, of the Thames Subscription Club, took the matter in hand and accelerated all the arrangements, including the start, by half and hour, sat up half the night writing letters to every one who had a right to be acquainted with the change in arrangements, and finally was enabled to pledge himself that the Prince of Wales should be taken up to Putney, should see the match, and finally be landed at half-past 12 o'clock at Hammersmith, which, having been timed to arrive at Buckingham-palace in ample time for the drawing-room. In the two points which depended on himself Mr. Philipps was triumphantly successful; the hair apparent was taken to Putney in good time, and with equal punctuality was subsequently landed on Hammersmith bridge; but his royal highness had but a very imperfect view of the race for the fuliginous tugs rushed right across the bows of the George Peabody the moment the signal was started, and from that time until Mortlake was reached little could be seen except smoke, and looking at the boat in which the umpire had taken his stand, is was evident that he was placed in an admirable position to secure impartiality of decision, as he kept the closest watch upon all their doings on either side. But the voyage up to Putney was pleasant enough. His royal highness stood on the fore part of the vessel, not however, separated from the rest of the passengers by a barrier more stringent than their own sense of propriety, and he soon relieved many an anxious mind on board the little steamer by lighting up his cigar, and thus establishing a precedent which soon resulted in a general illumination.

It is needless to say that tranquil Putney exhibited all the abnormal vivacity which might have been expected from a village which only wakes up once or twice a year, or that the "Star and Garter" seemed to be doing an amazing stroke of business. The Cambridge men had secured this famous and conspicuous hostelry, whilst the Oxonians were stowed away in another inn up a street in Putney, where nothing could be seen of them, until at last they rowed up to their starting point. The scene at this point at this time was exceedingly gay and animated and drew

1083 Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland & Co.
1161 Simcom, Murphy—Ashburner, Bell & Co.
1432 Tim Whiffler, Cotter—J. Glover & Co.
1345 Tucas, Geal—Dirom, Hunter & Co. (c. l. Jan. 24)
643 Vanguard, Connell—L. Brothers & Co. (c. l. Mar. 28)
1131 War Cloud, Logan—R. Bates & Co. (c. l. Jan. 28)
1015 William Carvill—Reunie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Mar. 18)
841 William Chandler.—B. i.. Cama (c. l. Mar. 11)
1139 Zambia, Willer—Reunie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Mar. 16)

For London via Kurrachee.

861 Salamanca, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co.
808 Louisa, Tillman.—Framjee Dubash.

For Havre.

665 Gertrude—Macinose, Rogers & Co.
861 Ceres, Cuchlane—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 6)

For Calcutta.

946 Countess Russell,—A. H. Huschke & Co.
*892 Edwin Fox, Maclean—Blackwell & Co. (c. l. Mar. 19)
1188 Lady Franklin—Blay & Mackintosh. (c. l. April 4)
893 Schindia, Carr. For Bassadore.

576 Krisna,—Fulcher Cooper & Co.

For Havre via Kurrachee.

558 Duc de Magenta—A. H. Huschke & Co.

For China.

994 United Service(s)Gaine—C. M. S. N. Co.(c. l. April 6)

For Moulmain.

747 Maria,—W. Nicol & Co.

For Rangoon.

739 Chanticleer, White—H. M. Seedick.
Kate Gregory—Robinson & Co.
809 Wartenberg, Chase,—Wallace & Co.

For Persian Gulf.

1169 Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.

Mangalore.

569 City of York, Boyd—W. & A. Graham & Co.

Not Fixed.

1466 Advance—Stenhouse & Co.
560 Almonde, Sims—Volkart Brothers.
861 Ambrose, Daniell—J. Sigg & Co.
931 Annie, Barker.
1036 Arran, Martin—Macnee & Co.
1149 Arundel,—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
679 Ashcroft, Gardener.
1035 Bawlaw, Hughes'—John Clover & Co.
1403 Birmingham,—B. H. Cama & Co.
1147 Black Eagle, Bassett—John Clover & Co.
761 Calabar, Thomson.
1250 Castilian, Welburn—W. Nicol & C.
Darmstadter Bank, Siegner,—Huschke & Co.
Emphemus, Profumo.
1179 Evelyn, Boag.—The Captain.
364 Fatul Currim—H. M. Sedick.
994 Fleur de Lis, Taylor—Mackillop & Co.
732 Forest Queen—E. Bates & Co.
1241 Gloucestershire, Tomlinson—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
1124 Havelock, Gandy—Reunie, Scovell & Co.
H. M. Str. Hornet.
304 Harold,—Framjee Sands & Co.
461 Harvest Home (A), Vicks.
877 Houghton, Stearn—Huschke & Co.
1197 Her Majesty, Seymour—W. Nicol & Co.
1353 Herefordshire, Walker—Ewart Latham & Co.
Mahomed Shah—F. A. Freeman.
1319 Indus, Hicks, J. & O. Cogg.
1172 Illustrious, Watson—Stenhouse & Co.
1145 James Seddon, Jeffries—W.A. Graham & Co.
1363 King of Italy, Rourke—Campbell, Mitchell & Co.
364 Marie Leonie—Joseph.
1069 May Queen, Pennie, Merwanjee N. Melissa.
1094 Ontario Villacott, Ewart, Latham & Co.
606 Pearl, Browne—H. M. Sedick.
592 Princess Royal, Anderson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
164 Robinson Crusoe, Woodlock—J. Clover & Co.
810 Regina, Brown.
794 Robert Small, Darke—Forbes & Co.
296 Rory O'Moore, Leach—Cowasjee & Manockjee.
939 Sattara, Killick—Nixon & Co.
933 Sebastian Cabot, Steele, Ewart, Latham & Co.
1191 Shannon, Dunbar.—W. Nicol & Co.
1533 South Carolina, Shaw.cott.
1075 South, Wilson—W. Nicol & Co.
Splendid.
1075 Statelic—Coupland & Co.
1227 Strongbow, Crombie,—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
723 Sultana, Williams—Lyon Brothers & Co.
1173 Sir Shah, Gillham,—R. M. Sedick.
1071 Sea King—Ewart, Latham & Co.
265 Sturdy (J), Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
Thule (c)
1294 Tweed—Leckie & Co.
1350 Victoria Cross, Leask—Coupland & Co.
808 Vittoria, Martin—Stoehr, Priegar & Co.

BENGAL.

Arrivals.—April 17, *Good Success*, McNoah, from Cochin 1st April; *Fleur de Sud*, Gigand de La Plagm, from Bombay 19th February, touched at Galle 29th March; *Trebolgan*, Hamilton, from Melbourne 15th February; *Dutch Merchant*, Ashley, (port not mentioned) 24th Feb, touched at Cochin 20th March; *Burmah*, *Nada* and *Archer*, (particulars not received.)

MADRAS.

Departures.—April 20, Ship *West Derby*, J. Sergent, to Calcutta; Barque *Fairlie*, J. Sephins, to Port Natal; Barque *Sir Edward Parry*, N. Gullimolly, to Bassein.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1¾d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1 6/8d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	98½
Madras	30 days' sight	98
China	60 Do. do.	322

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	305 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150	.....	17 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	20	.....	18 pr. ct.pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	69 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	6 do.	129 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	125 pr. ct. pm. (incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	325 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank	120	.....	92 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	155 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	42 do.	130 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	175	.....	35 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm. (nominal.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 15,300 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited	.....	.....	.....
One whole Share comprising	.....	.....	Rs. 45,000 pr. share.
1 A Shares	6,000	430	
1 B Shares	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000	.....	
2 Free Press Co's Shares	1,500	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 29,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	.....	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 1,800 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	[nominal. Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 share	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 100 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 425 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co.	600	.....	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	.....	Rs. 95 pm.
Bonded Warehouse.	600	.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	.....	Rs. 5,000 nol.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	.....	Rs. 140 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 485 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	350	.....	2 pr. ct. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.	250	.....	300 p. ct. nom.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	...	*98
,, Loan 1835-36	...	95½
,, Loan 1842-43	...	
,, Loan 1854-55	...	
New Five per Cent. Loan	...	104½ to 105
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	...	112½ to 113

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each	...	Rs. 10-3-0
Bank of England Notes	...	10
Spanish Dollars	...	,, 210
Carolus	...	,, 220
Mexican Dollars	...	,, 230
German Crowns	...	,, 213½
Five-Franc Pieces	...	,, 222
Bar Silver	...	,, 105-8
Gold Leaf	...	,, 16-6

PRICES CURRENT (26th April 1864.)

	Per candy	
COTTON at Colaba		
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs.	570 to 585
New Dholleras, (ready.)	,,	603 to 610
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	,,	595 to 605
New Oomrawtee	,,	525 to 535
Old Dharwar Sawgined	,,	530 to 535
New Barsee and Nuggur	,,	520 to 525
New Veeravul	,,	515 to 520
New Khandeish	,,	510 to 515
New Poratchee	,,	530 to 532
New Accote	,,	545 to 550
New Mangalore	,,	590 to 595
New Bingbungrah	,,	625 to 630
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,470.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6 4 per cwt		
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,,	5 12 to 5 14
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	,,	31 to 32.
Niger	,,	33 to 34.
	,,	27 to 28 Nominal.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—France 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE Co. of London, (Limited); and Messrs C. J. Hambro and Son.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—No. 9, *Rampart Row.*

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—
On London 6 months' sight.....2s. 1¾d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do.....2s. 0¾d. ,,
Sight.....2s. 0¼d. ,,
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-66 cts. ,,
3 Do. Do..... 2-61 ,, ,,
Sight..... 2-55 ,, ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at,
3 months' notice 3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
H. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 31st March 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £2.25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)
Head Office.....London. | Branch Office.....Edinburgh.
BRANCHES IN INDIA.—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.
The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	2s.	1¾d. per Rupee.
,,	4	do.	2s. 1d. do.
,,	3	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
,,	2	do.	2s. 0¼d. do.
,,	1	do.	2s. 0¼d. do.
On Demand	.....	2s.	0¼d. do.
Circular Notes	.....	2s.	0d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

I. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.
Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving three months's notice.
Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account to or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.
To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.
Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.
Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays.....10 to 1.
E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 11th April 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. ARTHUR J. L. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. (of Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMJEE, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
H. FORMAN, Esq. (of Messrs. Leckie & Co.)
CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY, Esq.
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BROWNUGGUR, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	.....	2s.	1¾d. per Rupee.
4	do.	2s.	1d. do.
3	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
2	do.	2s.	0¼d. do.
1	do.	2s.	0¼d. do.
On demand	.....	2s.	0¼d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts	.....	3 per cent.
,, Deposits for 3 months certain	...	3 ,,
,, 6 ,,	...	5 ,,
,, 12 ,,	...	6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent. each.
Government Paper or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.
On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 19th April 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 50,0000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. ADAMS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.
HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¾d. per Rupee
,, 4 do. 2s. 1¼d. ,,
,, 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. ,,
,, On demand do. 2s. 0¼d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—
On London, at 6 months' sight above £50 2s. 1¾d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ..... 2s. 1d. ,,
,, 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. ,,
,, 1 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. ,,
,, On demand ..... 2s. 0¼d. ,,
On Scotland and Ireland on demand 1s. 11¾d.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand, if not less than £1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ,, 4 ,, ,,
12 ,, 6 ,, ,,

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Banks Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft, without charge.
If to be paid in India a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ per cent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 25th April 1864.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¾d. per Rupee,
Do. ,, at 3 ,, at 2s. 0¾d. ,,
Do. ,, Demand ..... ,,
Do. Scotland ,, ... } 2s. 0¼d. ,,
Do. Ireland ,, ... }
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 2s. 0d. ,,
Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.
Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.
N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.
Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand.....2 per ct. per annum
Do. 3 months sight.....3 ,,
Do. 6 ,, ...4 ,,
Do. 12 ,, ...5 ,,

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.
Bombay, 2nd March 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.
On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.
Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

12th March 1864.

BATHS. BATHS, BATHS. Athenian Hips, Sitz, Canadian, and Foot Baths.
Smaller Sized Oval and Round for Children.
Travelling ,, ,, with Covers and Straps.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c., &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

In cut as, 1½ per lb.
York and Westphalia Hams.
Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar.
Neat's Tongues.
Bath Chops and Pigs Cheek.
At 1s per lb.

CHEESE.

Cheddar
Stilton
Pine
Somerset
Gueyre
Parmesan
Guncise
Richmond
Berkley

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE; INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720, FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDISE, AND VESSELS IN PORT.—For rates of Premium and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorised to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,—LONDON.
CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
President.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Directors.

James Alexander, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.
James Helme, Esq.
Sampson Lucas, Esq.
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Thomas Masterman, Esq.
J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
Sir A. de Rothschild.
Baron L. de Rothschild, M.P.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*
Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors of the Lancashire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. LYON BROTHERS & Co., Agents for the Company in Bombay.
By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE STEWART, General Manager.
Manchester, 15th July 1863.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Directors in Manchester, &c.

JOHN TODD, Esq., *Chairman.*
W. H. Bradley, Esq.
John Clegg, Esq.
B. Darbyshire, Esq. Liverpool.
Alex. Ewing, Esq., Glasgow.
Wm. Fernie, Esq., Rochdale.
Samuel Hargreaves, Esq.
John Knowles, Esq.
J. Robinson Kay, Esq., Bury.
J. Schofield Maryson, Esq.,
Wm. Pilkington, Esq., Blackburn.
Joseph Schofield, Esq.
N. Shelmerdine, Esq.
James Smith, Esq., Liverpool.
James Wagstaff, Esq., London.
Edward Wanklyn, Esq.
Barton Wood, Esq.
C. Holland, Esq.
Thomas Fry, Esq.
Henry Jump, Esq.
Frederic Lyon, Esq.
Thos. R. Stelterfoht, Esq.

The income of the Company is now as under:—

Fire Premiums upwards of	£	60,000
Life Premiums and Interest	,,	29,051
The Life Assurance Fund now exceeds	,,	880,000
The Funds of the Company exceed	,,	20,000

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Committee of Adjustment.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M., at the Sanatarium Compound, Esplanade, the undermentioned property belonging to the Estate of the late Major A. H. Curtis, of the Bombay Staff Corps, deceased viz.:—

1 Buggy, 2 Horses, 1 Set Buggy Harness, 2 Sheep, and 1 Black English Dog.

TERMS—*Cash.*
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
Bombay, 27th April 1864.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

AN AUCTION SALE OF EUROPE FANCY GOODS. THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an Invoice of Europe Fancy Goods, comprising of small Oil Paintings in Gilt and other Frames, Papier Mache Work Boxes, sets of Tea Trays 3 in a set, Blotting Portfolios, Ivory and Mother O'Pearl handled Cutlery, Razors, Scissors, Sporting, Sailor, Pocket, and Spring Knives, Knife Sharpeners, Russia, Mahogany and Walnutwood Writing Desks with Dressing Cases, Photographic assorted Albums, Marine Glasses, Despatch Bags of various kinds, Mahogany Stereoscopes and Slides, Rosewood Liquor Cases, Jewel Boxes, Fans, and Miscellaneous articles, &c.

Also, 200 cs. of Fresh Quinine, in 1 oz. Glass Bottle.
6 English Iron Cots.
60 China Fattern Flower Vases of sizes.
12 Cards of Sample Knives, Scissors, few Patent Leather Hides.

COTTON FOR SALE AT COLABA.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Cotton Depot of Goculdass Lellathur—
14 Bales of Bussorah Cotton.
Terms Cash.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A nearly New "Britzka in Parvo" extra Broad Waggonette; will hold eight or more people; has curtains, and Seats which can be removed at pleasure for Carrying Kit, for sleeping or for invalids. Built expressly to order with high Wheels, and Wheels, and Body varnished with Mahogany body, to save painting; for use at outstations and up country roads where repairs cannot be effected. Makers "Pearce and Countze," 3 Long Acre. Recommended to Families, Sportsmen, and Travellers.
One Mahogany Square Pianoforte by "Broadwood and Sons" with Sounding Board and Music Stool. Price moderate to effect quick sale.
Few Boxes of best Congou and Green Tea, 10 and 13 Catty Boxes.
Twenty thousand best Manilla No. 2 Cigars, at Rs. 45 per 1000, or Rs. 23 per box of 500 each.
1-16 inch large screw Jack with Driver.
5-6 do. small do. do.
Few sets of Plated-mounted Carriage Harness.
30 Dozen Quart and Pints of Jacquesson and Fils Champagne.
1 English Brass-hand Pump, for cleaning Trees, Creepers, &c., made expressly to order.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th April 1864.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF THE WHOLE OF THE PLANT, MATERIALS, BUNGALOWS, &c., CONNECTED WITH No. 12 CONTRACT G. I. P. R.
In the early part of next month, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit by Public Auction, and by desire of Messrs. Wythes and Jackson, Contractors, all the Materials, Plant, &c., connected with No. 12 contract G. I. P. R., comprising Cast Iron Gas or Water 1¼ inch Piping, Round, Square, and Flat Iron Steel, Cast and Blister, Circular, Cross-cut and up-right Saws, Saw Benches, Smith and Fitter's Tools, of every kind, Mason's and Carpenter's ditto, Pig Lead, Bolts and Nuts, Chatelayers Bars, Derricks, Cart Axles, Iron Pulley Blocks, Chains and Tackle, Augurs and Vices, Derrick Heads, Pug Mills, Brick Compressing Machines, Patent Fuse for Blasting, &c. &c.
ALSO
1,200 Logs of Nassick Teak.
And if not previously disposed of by private contract,
A substantially-built Bungalow, surrounded by a well laid out flower garden, and situate in Egutpoora, on a healthy and elevated spot, within a short walk from the Railway Station. When the Thull Ghaut Railway line is completed this will become a most valuable property, and will be as desirable and of as easy access almost as either Lanowlee or Matheran.
Fuller particulars will shortly appear, and all applications anent these matters should be made to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

DIVING APPARATUS.

Four cases containing one complete set Diving Apparatus (new) by the celebrated manufacturers A. Siebe, London.

TO GAS PIPE LAYERS.

A well assorted Invoice of Gas Piping comprising Piping of different sizes—Tees Bands, Sockets, Crosses, Elbow, Plugs, Longs, and Stocks, and Hooks.

ARBOUIN'S BRANDY.

A few dozen of this well known brand at Rs. 22 per dozen to close a Consignment.
Bombay, 27th April 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

FOR SALE.

HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs Leath and Ross have sent to the undersigned agency all Homœopathic Medicines, including Tinctures and Globules; also the Homœopathic Belt or Liver Complaints by Headland. TREACHER & Co., (Limited)
Bombay, the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

BISCUITS of sorts in large size and small size tins—

Mixed.
Ginger Tumbridge.
Rich Arrowroot.
Plain ,,
Coffee ,,
Cracknell. ,,
Fancy Cracknell.
Desserts.
Vanilla.
Maccaroons.
Ratafias.
Victorias.
Fancy Machine.
Cheese.
Picnics.
½ Abernethey.
½ Captain.
Traveller's.
Cabin.
Spicenuts.
Ginger Nuts.
German Rusks.
Biscuit Powder.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

TO MESSES AND OUT-STATIONS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Meas and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Meas and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited),
Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

JUST RECEIVED.—RAGOO SHAMJEE has just received per Overland :—
Children's Pelisses Jackets and Dresses, Merino and Plaid, Braided and Trimmed, with Black and White Velvet of French Pattern, all sizes and different colours; Drab, Blue Violet, Scarlet, Majenta and Brown Knicker-Bocker Suits, Braided and Trimmed with Velvet of all sizes; Black Kid Boots; Ladies' Black Kid Boots, Elastic sides, with Military Heels; Handkerchiefs, Linen and Cambric; and Hose; Silk, Thread, and Cotton or Gandee, Muslin and best Print for Dresses; Coloured Berlin Wool; Air Mattress and Pillows; and variety of articles, &c. &c.

MESSRS. SYKES & Co. beg to bring to the notice of their Patrons and the Public generally the arrival of large and superior selections of the following, all of which are ready for inspection :—
WALL PAPERS—In every good style known, some of the patterns were shown in the Exhibition of 1862.
GLASSWARE—Gilt, stained, cut, and engraved in very rich styles.
MIRRORS—Of all sizes and very elegant gilt frames.
PHOTOGRAPHIC stock has been recently arrived viz., Chem